

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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At sled dog championships, Laconia, N. H.

Tongues lolling, big-shouldered Siberian huskies strain at winter's last traces

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

## Israelis facing more setbacks?

There are signs of slight shifts in long-held attitudes affecting the situation in the Middle East. In the U.S. Congress, opinion once unquestioningly pro-Israel has moved into a more questioning mood — albeit not pro-Arab. In the Arab world, the committee supervising the boycott of Israel is considering sympathetically requests from some Western firms to have their names taken off the Arab blacklist.

Arab nations reviewing business blacklist

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sympathy ebbing in U.S. Congress for Israel's position

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
The Arab Boycott Office is currently meeting in Cairo to review its blacklisting of firms and banks supporting Israel.

Some 50 companies, mainly Western, have applied for removal from the blacklist, which bars them from dealing with Arab countries or investing in Arab markets.

Muhammad Mahgoub, the Arab League's boycott commissioner, said some 90 percent of these would probably be removed at the Cairo meeting, while another seven firms may be added to the blacklist.

Mr. Mahgoub explained that the criterion for lifting the ban on Arab dealings with blacklisted concerns is that they undertake to invest at least as much in the Arab states as they have done in Israel, Reuter reported from Cairo.

Mr. Mahgoub also contradicted a statement by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon last week that banks or other firms were blacklisted on "racial" grounds because they are owned by Jews. Muslim firms in Iran and Turkey which deal with Israel have long been included, he said.

Lucien Dahdah, chairman of Beirut's Intra Investment Corporation, pointed out earlier this month that some non-Jewish firms and banks supporting the Israeli economy or war effort are blacklisted, while some banking and other firms owned or operated by Jews — including several in Lebanon — are not because they do not support Israel.

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Washington  
A significant erosion is visible in pro-Israeli sentiment in both houses of Congress — though support for Israel is still strong.

This conclusion is reached from taking soundings in Congress in recent days. Findings are these:

● The change in attitude reflects the shift in what the mail to senators and House members is showing: No longer 80 or 90 percent for Israel and 10 percent for the Arabs. Now, and since the October, 1973, war, it has come closer to 60 percent pro-Israel.

The 40 percent that is not pro-Israel is not, by and large, pro-Arab. Instead it reflects a growing public attitude that Israel is only one of the numerous interests abroad that the U.S. should consider.

● But this growing public attitude of less than all-out enthusiasm for Israel is causing many in Congress to shade their pro-Israel zeal.

Widening view

This means, as Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois has indicated publicly, that there no longer will be automatic congressional response to Israel's requests for military aid — particularly if it is not willing to be conciliatory in current peace negotiations with the Arab countries.

● Supporting this "harder look" at Israel and its military aid requests is a growing sentiment within Congress to "look hard" at all requests for aid abroad.

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## Focus

### How Chinese don't say 'no'

By John Burns

Peking  
You have applied for permission to make a routine visit to Shanghai. Two weeks have passed since you sent your letter to the foreign ministry, so you call the official concerned and explain, politely, that you need an answer right away.

I understand, he says. But you see, the people of Shanghai are quite busy right now.

At face value, the response is ludicrous: a city of 10 million people, with hundreds of interpreters and guides and several large hotels that stand mostly empty all year round, too busy to receive a lone foreign journalist?

Hardly, but then, the official does not expect you to credit his excuse — expects, indeed, that you will accept it for the euphemism that it is.

In their dealings with foreigners, the Chinese have developed circumspection, equivocation, and evasion to a high art. It is a habit that Marco Polo observed in the 13th century, and Lord MacCartney when he traveled to Peking on behalf of George III. But the court functionaries of those days have nothing on their communist counterparts of today.

### Bluntness avoided

The simple fact is that the Chinese cannot bring themselves to say no. Whether it is a request to visit Shanghai or an invitation to dine in a diplomat's home, they would rather say "it's difficult," or "perhaps not convenient," or, maybe, "not yet quite clear" — any formulation, however contorted or transparent, sooner than the bluntness of an outright refusal.

It was about a year ago that China's leaders launched the nation on a campaign to eradicate Confucian ideas, and there is none more Confucian than this idea that confrontations should be avoided — that the appearances of harmony should be maintained, however sharp the antagonisms beneath the surface.

Against this, a new Mao aphorism enjoined the people to be always "open and aboveboard." But to foreigners who must deal with bureaucrats, there has been no discernible change as yet. And diplomats and journalists continue to regale each other on the dinner party circuit with tales of the bureaucrats' latest obfuscations — amusement that serves as an outlet for the frustration of it all.

Much of the parrying that goes on is in response to travel and sight-seeing requests. Although many cities are officially closed to foreigners, about 25 or 30 are nominally open upon written request to the foreign ministry.

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## Watergate appeals: 2 more years?

By Robert Zelnick  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It may take another 21 months before H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell, and Robert Mardian complete appeals against their sentences in the Watergate cover-up trial.

But 21 days closer to the case, and others in the legal community here, believe that the outlook for the men is not particularly hopeful.

Meanwhile, legal bills continue to mount. Top-flight lawyers in Washington receive \$100 per hour. Mr. Ehrlichman's total legal bill, counting research, court, travel, and appeal costs for both Watergate cover-up and

Ellsberg break-in cases, may exceed \$300,000, observers believe.

Mr. Ehrlichman's move to waive appellate review if he were sentenced to serve as legal adviser to some 6,000 Pueblo Indians in northern New Mexico (a move ignored by District Judge John J. Sirica) may have been motivated in part by Mr. Ehrlichman's financial plight and his difficulty in meeting further legal expenses, some observers believe.

### Appeals begin in 30 days

The appellate process begins within 30 days of filing notice of an appeal. If the appeals fail, the men must begin serving the sentences Judge Sirica imposed last Friday — 30 months to eight years in the case of Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, and Mitchell, who were convicted of multiple

conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and perjury charges; and 10 months to three years in the case of Mr. Mardian, convicted of a single conspiracy.

Mr. Ehrlichman's sentence will run concurrently with the 20 month-to-five-year sentence imposed by District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell following his conviction in the plumbers case.

The 21-month estimate is a calculation of Jacob Stein, the Washington, D.C., lawyer who represented Dwight L. Chapin and Kenneth W. Parkinson. Mr. Chapin was convicted last April of charges stemming from his involvement in the "dirty tricks" phase of the 1972 Nixon campaign. Mr. Parkinson was the sole Watergate defendant acquitted by the jury.

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## Reforms buoy confidence in lawyers

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago  
Reforms aimed at winning back more public confidence in U.S. lawyers, following the Watergate period, appear to be working. But serious problems remain.

At a meeting here of leaders of the American Bar Association (ABA), which includes half the nation's lawyers, these points emerge:

● Watergate has spurred more states to adopt tougher disciplinary codes dealing with lawyers. Another 10 states are considering such codes.

● Watergate has led many law schools to put more emphasis on ethics courses.

Meanwhile, enthusiasm is high for law as a career. Law schools are full; some 30,000 students were admitted last fall but another 40,000 applicants were turned away.

But there are problems, too:

● Too many lawyers have an attitude of "indifference" and "nonchalance" toward preserving the legal profession as one of "trust and honor," Leon Jaworski, former Watergate special prosecutor, told ABA delegates.

● Many lawyers appearing in court lack adequate training in handling cases, said Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States. And the need among lawyers for more training in ethics and conduct is treated with "a mixture of apathy and inertia," he added, in the text of a speech he was to give at the ABA's session Sunday.

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## Crisis behind confirming HUD nominee

Housing slump hangs over Hills hearings

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The real subject of this week's Senate confirmation hearings on a new U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will not be seated in the witness chair.

It will be the nationwide housing slump, now rated the worst since the depression.

Lawmakers and the housing industry are concerned whether President Ford's nominee, Assistant Attorney General Carla A. Hills, has the know-how — and a plan — to spearhead a recovery.

Two days of hearings on the prospective third woman Cabinet officer in the U.S. history will be held Monday Feb. 24, and Thursday by the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee.

An aide of committee chairman William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer  
Mrs. Hills—solutions?

says Mrs. Hills's qualifications and "the broader housing situation" cannot be separated. The dimensions of the crisis she would inherit:

● Permits for building new homes were last month at a record low.

● Sales of existing single-family homes were down 14.6 percent in the first two months of last year.

● The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), despite

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## High-powered Soviet arms mission to India

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Union's first significant reaction to Washington's heightened concern about security in the Indian Ocean has come this weekend. An impressive military mission, composed of all three service chiefs, has left Moscow for New Delhi, where it is to begin talks with Indian officials Monday.

It is unprecedented for a Soviet mission of all three service chiefs — Defense Minister (and Army Chief) Marshal Andrei Grechko, Navy Chief Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, and Air Force Chief Gen. Pavel Kutakhov — to visit any but a Warsaw Pact country, in other words one of Moscow's formal client-allies.

The visit has been in the making for some time. But it has taken on a new color and urgency in the light of persistent reports that Washington is about to resume arms supplies to Pakistan and may also acquire naval bases on the Makran coast of Pakistan.

Indeed, the announcement of the Grechko visit appears to have been timed to coincide with Pakistan

Prime Minister Bhutto's visit to Washington earlier this month.

### Soviet thinking hardened

Soviet thinking on the subject of a naval build-up in the Indian Ocean and defense ties with India has hardened dramatically following the recent developments in Pakistan. Soviet experts see a direct link between the assurances on defense supplies and ties which Prime Minister Bhutto received during his visit to Washington and the repressive measures he adopted against the opposition after his return home.

While Soviet public comments have not directly criticized Mr. Bhutto, reports of his visit from Washington as well as of internal developments in Pakistan have made Soviet disquiet and displeasure clear.

Privately, Soviet experts are saying that if the American arms supplies to Pakistan were resumed, and particularly if Pakistan granted bases of any sort to the United States, there would be a sharp deterioration in Soviet-Pakistan relations, which have still not fully recovered from the events surrounding the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971.

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## New York 'war' over diplomats' parking

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Henry Kissinger, where are you? New York City needs you.

The fragile complications of the Middle East have nothing on the "parking war" here.

Guerrilla skirmishing, which has been going on for months between United Nations diplomats (championed by the Soviet Union mission) and New York traffic authorities (championed by the U.S. mission), is escalating.

A little step-by-step or street-by-

street diplomacy by an acknowledged master would hardly come amiss.

At stake: not that foreign diplomats should be made to pay parking fines (they are immune), but whether they can be persuaded to obey New York parking laws far more consistently, despite the city's notorious shortage of parking spaces.

● Even as this is written, Soviet diplomats are bent over their mission desks refining the phrases of a second protest note destined for the U.S. mission.

It will lay on the line what a Soviet diplomat calls the "deliberate and quite unjustified" actions by the New York City Police in ticketing or

towing cars with U.S.S.R. diplomatic plates. It will talk of deliberate obstacles, if not to detente, then to reasonable parking needs.

● Meanwhile in the U.S. mission, determined American staffers, having vigorously rebutted an earlier Jan. 21 Soviet note, now are sending out carefully drafted letters to individual diplomats of various nationalities who have accumulated unacceptable numbers of parking violations. (The Soviets led the field in the last quarter of 1974 with over 3,600 summonses out of 21,000 for the UN diplomatic community.)

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## China, India consolidate in Himalayas

# Trouble for Nepal's new King?

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The coronation ceremonies for young King Birendra of Nepal — due to reach their climax Monday — are giving the good-natured people of Nepal yet another of the public festivals that they enjoy so much. But the young King, still in his late 20's must be wondering as he is formally installed just how the last quarter of the 20th century will buffet his kingdom.

High in the Himalayas, under the shadow of Mt. Everest, squeezed between China and India, Nepal has so far managed to resist the upheaval of modernization. If and when that comes, King Birendra could find himself in trouble — despite the advantage he enjoys (at least among his Hindu subjects) as the incarnation of the Hindu god, Vishnu.

Nepal is divided roughly 50-50 between Hindus and Buddhists — the Hindus in the lower-lying land closer to India, the Buddhists in the remoter mountain fastness adjoining Chinese-administered Tibet.

### Strategic location

But it is this strategic location between China and India that must give the young King pause from the outset. And all the more so because the months preceding his coronation have seen a hardening of positions in the Himalayas.

India has in effect absorbed one of the other Himalayan kingdoms, Sikkim, which from 1960 till last fall had quasi-independent status as an Indian protectorate.



King Birendra

AP wirephoto

India has this month come to terms with Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmiri leader who fell out with New Delhi 22 years ago; and the effect is to lock firmer than ever into Indian hands that part of Kashmir which the Indians have held since 1947. Pakistan — which enjoys Chinese friendship and holds the northwestern part of divided Kashmir — has also done some consolidating of its own. Last year it finally swallowed up the little Himalayan principality of Hunza.

This leaves only Nepal and Bhutan as kingdoms enjoying sovereign independence where India and China meet under the snows of the Himalayas. Both kingdoms are members of the

United Nations — Nepal since 1955, Bhutan only since 1971.

This, of course, enhances their independent national standing. But if a threat to their independence developed, Nepal would probably be the better able to withstand it because of its greater size and of its more assertive and longer-standing history as a national entity.

Young King Birendra's father, the late King Mahendra, who passed on three years ago, skillfully followed a policy of balance among the four powers he saw as crucial to Nepal's future: India, China, the U.S.S.R., and the U.S. (King Birendra's coronation has been delayed three years on the advice of his astrologers.)

### Indian aid, trade

India is the greatest source of aid, and trade for Nepal. India provided about half of Nepal's 1973 total of \$382 million in aid. China and the U.S. each provided just under \$70 million, the U.S.S.R. less than \$10 million. (India, to some extent, serves Russian purposes in Nepal.) China has built a road connecting the Nepalese capital of Kathmandu northward with Lhasa in Tibet, India, a road connecting Kathmandu southward with the Indian frontier.

Despite — or perhaps because of — Nepal's economic dependence on India, Nepalese tend to criticize Indians more than the Chinese. They feel the Indians are more likely than the Chinese to make a move against them, and this feeling has been deepened by the Indian move against Sikkim.

## Unions ease up on pay demands

By Ed Townsend  
Labor correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Union negotiators are beginning to ease up on contract demands; too many members are unemployed and those who are working are worried about the security of their jobs.

Wage figures do not show a moderating trend yet. First settlements of 1975 generally have produced wage increases in line with the large agreements of 1974, when union-negotiated increases averaged 9.8 percent, up from 5.8 percent in 1973. However, a moderation of union demands is in sight.

In Bal Harbour, Fla., a few days ago, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said he would not be surprised to see some "easing" of wage demands and perhaps fewer wage strikes this year because of "very bad" economic conditions.

The expectation is based on two major factors:

● Unemployment has reached 8.2 percent, and it is expected to go higher, perhaps to 10-12 percent this summer. In many unions, as many as 20 percent or more of all members are now idle. In the past, union contract demands generally softened along with the job market.

● If, as expected, living costs rise at a slower rate this year, some pressure for large increases will be relieved within labor.

There is comparatively little major bargaining ahead this year, except in the always troublesome construction industry. This is an off year for nationwide negotiations involving the large and powerful unions in manufacturing industries.

Oil contract negotiations are substantially out of the way now on terms that reflected the pattern of 1974. Workers got 75 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 8 and are due 4 percent more this July 8, then 8 percent more next January.

Railroad workers in four unions won 40.5 percent in wage and fringe increases over three years, including 15 percent pay during 1975. East Coast longshoremen also negotiated new increases substantially based on the 1974 pattern.

In lesser bargaining, glass workers employed by PPG Industry for an average 8 1/2 percent increase a year over three years, Massachusetts shoe workers for 20 cents an hour more this year and 10 cents in 1976, and retail clerks working in 500-Delaware Valley supermarkets for 27 percent over three years, with 60 percent of it in 1975. These more nearly indicate the trend for this year.

First surveys of 1975 settlements through mid-February indicated somewhat larger increases than in the comparable weeks of 1974, due largely to the heavy catchup to higher prices. As price increases slow up there will be less catching up to do, it is expected.

Outside the construction industry, wage hike settlements are expected to ease off to 6.5 percent a year — or less.

Some local unions already are making concessions to employers to reduce operating costs and preserve jobs. Pay cuts and wage moratoriums are not expected to spread widely, but scattered instances do reflect the changing mood of many workers today.

In construction, the main bargaining season gets under way nationally in a few weeks with high unemployment levels in many areas, including skilled crafts. Confused and even chaotic bargaining is likely with the critically needed crafts making high wage demands (plumbers in California recently won a one-year wage increase that exceeded 20 percent) while unions with up to 30-35 percent unemployment try to persuade their members to be realistic at bargaining tables.

If building trade unions and their members do not fall in line with the expected moderation and bargaining generally, the result is likely to be a limited controls program over wages in construction, some observers note.

## \*'War' over diplomats' parking

Continued from Page 1

In the rounded, gentle tones of diplomatic language, the offenders apparently will be told, in effect: "Watch out... or you may lose your diplomatic plates altogether."

These letters follow a recent batch notifying the worst violators among those diplomats who have two sets of diplomatic plates that, from now on, they are being confined to one set like most of their colleagues.

Removal of diplomatic license plates does not diminish diplomatic immunity from parking summonses and fines; that is firmly embedded in international agreements, even when regular license plates are used.

But it does indicate plainly that American patience with excessive traffic violations has worn thin. "We take it very seriously, very seriously indeed," says one U.S. official, adding that diplomats are expected to obey the laws of the host country (often

## Leak of financial plan for Queen roils Britain

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



Queen Elizabeth

UPI photo

A major scandal erupted here over the weekend as a Communist newspaper blazoned leaked government documents about the Queen's finances across its front page.

The documents go back to late 1973, when the Conservatives under Edward Heath were in power. But they embarrass the Labour government and Prime Minister Harold Wilson in several ways.

First, the House of Commons is to debate on Feb. 26 a government proposal to increase the Queen's allowance by 420,000 pounds (about \$1 million). The impression given by the leaked documents that a previous government colluded with the Queen's advisers to protect the secrecy of her private shareholdings may stiffen some Labour backbenchers in their view that the Queen's private wealth should be taxed like that of any other citizen.

### Document security

Second, the government must face up to the question of the security of official documents. There has been no denial of the authenticity of the documents quoted by the Communist Morning Star in a front-page story headlined "Cover-up for the Queen's riches."

Mr. Wilson has ordered an official inquiry to be headed by Sir Douglas Allen, head of the Civil Service. Already it is being asked what other top-level documents may have reached Communist hands.

Third, the scandal will undoubtedly enliven political debate between the Labour government and the Conservatives under the aggressive new leadership of Margaret Thatcher, who lost no time in demanding a government inquiry. "If a leak has occurred, it has serious implications for the conduct of government business," she declared.

### Conservatives' past

The documents in question relate to a period when the Conservatives were in power. Therefore, a statement from the Prime Minister's office read, "Ministers of the present government... cannot comment on the authenticity or substance of these papers. This is a matter for the opposition."

But the leak has occurred under the present government, which does bear responsibility for the security of official documents. According to the Morning Star, photostats of the documents in question reached the newspaper's offices Feb. 20. They had been posted anonymously in London.

What do the documents say? In late 1973, the government was preparing a bill which would have forced anyone buying shares in a company through a nominee to disclose his identity to the board should his purchase exceed 5 percent. The previous limit had been 10 percent.

### Exempting the Queen

As quoted by the Morning Star, on Dec. 5, 1973, Robert Armstrong, prin-

cipal private secretary to Mr. Heath, wrote to Roger Hird, a senior official of the Department of Trade and Industry, saying: "The Prime Minister... has asked me to say that he will attach great importance to arrangements which protect the Queen's private shareholdings from disclosure. Since this has been raised with me [though not with the Prime Minister] by the palace, I should be grateful to be kept informed of developments."

The bill was eventually redrafted to permit exemptions to any person if the Secretary of State, after consulting with the governor of the Bank of England, judged there was "special reason why that person should not be subject to the disclosure obligation."

### Heads of state

The government intended, it appears, to exempt not only the Queen but all heads of state, overseas governments, central banks, and international organizations. But before the bill could be enacted, the Conservatives were defeated in the February, 1974, election and gave way to Labour, which decided to review the whole situation before presenting a new bill to Parliament.

As far as the Queen's finances are concerned, Mr. Wilson is expected to have no real difficulty getting her increased allowance approved, since the opposition Conservatives overwhelmingly favor the increase. But it is always embarrassing to contend with revolt in one's own party.

### Serious inquiry

The more serious question is expected to be what the official inquiry shows about the state of security within government departments.

Mr. Wilson has just returned from a visit to Moscow in which both sides hailed improved relations after a long chill caused by a massive Soviet spy scandal during the previous Conservative government.

Mr. Wilson and his ministers must be hoping that the leak already disclosed concerns only past documents and does not extend to memoranda and minutes confiding their inmost thoughts about the current state of Britain.

## \*Arabs relook at boycotts

Continued from Page 1

Ford Motor Company, the British Leyland Motors, and the commercial activities of the owners of two major U.S. television networks, NBC and CBS, are among firms long affected by the boycott.

### Exemption possible

Mr. Mahgoub said the news-gathering activities of the networks might be exempted "if this were in the interest of the Arab cause." He added the Western "clamor" over the refusal of some Arab investment companies to share underwriting of international loans with pro-Israel or Zionist banks would be considered.

Earlier this month, the Kuwait International Investment Company (KIIC) withdrew from co-management of two international bond issues. One was of \$25 million for Volvo of Sweden in which Lazard Freres of

Paris and the Warburg and Rothschild banks took part.

### Mexican transaction

The other was of \$50 million for Mexico involving the same banks, with Lazard Freres of New York and New Court Securities Corporation, Rothschild's U.S. branch, as co-managers with KIIC.

The London merchant bankers, Kleinworth Benson, excluded Rothschild, Warburg, and Lazard from Eurobond issues on the insistence of the Kuwait Investment Company, and Mr. Dabbah's Intra Investment Corporation here.

However, Jewish-owned banks, including some of those blacklisted, are known here to be still cooperating with Arab banks in loans in Brazil, France, Australia, Japan, Norway, and elsewhere.

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## Army 'letter' asks Franco to resign

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A letter suggesting that General Franco should retire is circulating among junior officers of the Spanish armed forces.

The letter appears to be related to last week's arrest of an Army major and captain for reasons which have not been officially revealed. According to private reports, the arrested officers, Maj. Julio Busquets Bragulat and Capt. Jose Julvez, are members of a small group of young officers who drafted the letter urging General Franco's retirement.

### Reforms backed

The letter also:  
● Supports the mild liberalizing reforms of Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro which up to now have been blocked at almost every turn by the hard-line right-wingers of Spain's 36-year-old authoritarian state.

● Objects to the Army's role in police and civilian matters. It is known that elements of the military dislike having to conduct military trials of civilians and impose sentences, including capital punishment, on them.

The two officers apparently were also involved in the drafting of a speech to be made at a graduating class anniversary dinner in honor of the military academy at Zaragoza, scheduled for Feb. 20. A high military officer reportedly was shown the draft on Feb. 19 and immediately ordered the arrest of Major Busquets and Captain Julvez.

### Arrests called 'routine'

Describing the arrests as "a routine act," Information Minister Leon Herrera Esteban has played down the affair, saying some of the foreign press had reported it "with sensationalism and lack of objectivity, attributing to this act an intention little short of a general conspiracy."

Were it not for "the seriousness of the supposed implications," the Information Minister added, some of the accounts appearing in the foreign press "would cause hilarity."  
Major Busquets is currently professor of sociology at the autonomous University of Barcelona, as well as officer in the Army Corps of Engineers. His arrest, therefore, could have repercussions among university students.

### General dismissed

There has been disaffection in Spanish political quarters, and reportedly among some of the military, too, since the dismissal last June of the chief of the general staff, Gen. Manuel Diaz Alegria, considered by regime hard-liners to be too liberal.

Within the regime itself officials concede privately that General Franco should not have taken back his powers last September following his recovery from a critical illness.

In nearly all segments of Spanish society there is evidence of impatience with political "immobility" and a wish to see the country move forward to the post-Franco era.

Such sentiments clearly exist among the armed forces, at least among some junior officers.

## Daley vs. Singer: will old ways win again?

Mayor runs on record; challenger hopes for wink vote

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Richard J. Daley, facing his first real opposition in a primary race in 20 years as mayor, appears on the verge of proving once again that the last of the nation's big-city political machines is still running strong.

In spite of a blizzard of TV ads by his young, politically astute opponent in Tuesday's election, Alderman William S. Singer, Mr. Daley's old-fashioned ways seem to be winning.

Although several of Mayor Daley's close aides have been convicted on various corruption charges in the last year, there appears to be little spillover effect on him. He is running on his record: the city's sound financial condition, the many downtown construction projects and neighborhood programs he takes credit for.

Since the Democratic primary winner will face only minimal opposition from Republicans in the final election in April, Chicago voters, in effect, elect their mayor tomorrow.

### Machine would crumble

An upset victory by Mr. Singer, an independent Democrat who has been campaigning hard for 16 months, would break up the Daley machine. Even a close vote would make future challenges against the machine easier.

"People mistakenly thought that Daley was invincible," said Mr. Singer in an interview last week as he was whisked from a hand-shaking tour of a bowling alley to a neighborhood rally for candidates. "He's more vulnerable in the primary, because you don't have that [straight-ticket] party lever to work with."

It is not his first challenge to Mayor Daley. In 1972, he replaced the Mayor's delegation to the presidential nominating convention with his own slate after proving the Mayor had broken party rules on selecting delegates.

At the rally, one woman in the audience said that in the final weeks before the election, city hall services to her neighborhood have picked up. But she said, sparking loud applause and cheers from many of the 300 or so



Singer: Daley 'vulnerable'

people there, "My vote will not be bought by a garbage can cover."

### City employees campaign

Mr. Singer has attacked the use of city hall employees in the campaign. He pledges a new "dignity" for city workers, saying "they will not be required to do political work."

One of Mayor Daley's strongest campaigners is Jane Byrne, city commissioner for consumer affairs and National Democratic committeewoman. And at city hall, a visitor finds many employees wearing Daley pins.

The Singer team realizes how powerful ward and precinct officials are in winning votes for Mayor Daley. But, the wink vote may help their man, says one hopeful Singer aide: "you walk in, shake hands with the precinct captain, and vote for Singer."

"My generation of Chicagoans is not committed to the city," says Mr. Singer. "They're leaving Chicago." He blames poor conditions in the schools and high crime rates for their departure.

He charges Mayor Daley with "contempt" for not opening himself more to campaign questions from voters or journalists and for refusing to debate him. The Mayor has avoided free-wheeling sessions with reporters recently and restricted most of his campaign appearances to speeches.

## U.S. population forecast at 300 million in 2000

By the Associated Press

Paris

The population of the United States will increase from 202 million in 1970 to 248 million by 1985 and 300 million by the year 2000, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicts.

The calculations in an OECD report on demographic trends were based on a fertility rate of 2.77 children per

woman, slightly higher than the present 2.5 rate.

The report said the number of persons under 15 in the United States would rise from 59 million or 29.2 percent currently to 69 million in 1985 and 92 million or 27.4 percent in 2000.

It predicted the number of working-age people 15 to 64 would rise from 124 million or 61.2 percent to 154 million in 1985 and 189 million or 63 percent in 2000. Those 65 and over would increase from 19 million to 26 million to 29 million, remaining at 9.4 percent of the total.

المشاة إلى



# Minority power unimpeded Senators cling to filibuster right

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The winds of reform and the accusations of congressional inaction are falling to silence Capitol Hill's most anachronistic institution: the filibuster.

The spry old institution may have lost much of its picturesqueness — a filibuster no longer brings all-night Senate sessions, cots in Capitol corridors, or marathon readings from "Gone With the Wind" — but it has lost little of its power.

Invigorated by its victory last week against would-be reformers, the filibuster now threatens to talk into oblivion major legislative programs of Congress' newly elected, Democratic majorities.

Talkathon targets in coming months may include legislation on consumer protection, child care, tax reform, energy policy, campaign reform, and health insurance.

B. Allen (D) of Alabama. He argues that "free and unlimited debate is one feature that... makes the U.S. Senate the greatest deliberative body in the world."

Held up by the impasse over revision of the filibuster rule is a House-passed bill providing \$347 million in federal grants and loans to keep the bankrupt Penn Central and other railroads running.

When Senate reformers and liberals sought last week to shrink the margin of votes needed to shut off a filibuster from two-thirds to three-fifths (from 67 to 60) if all 100 senators voted, dissenters included the liberal majority leader Mike Mansfield, Gary W. Hart (D) of Colorado, elected in November on a reform platform; Lawton Chiles and Richard B. Stone, Florida Democrats and leading advocates of "open government" reforms.

that the filibuster, like any other enduring institution, is changing with the times.

Gone are the epic days when a senator like Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina debated nonstop against a civil-rights bill in 1957 for a record 24 hours and 18 minutes. Today, it is much more gentlemanly, if duller. A senator merely threatens to filibuster, is taken at his word, and action on the offending measure is delayed indefinitely.

Yet, the Senate seems increasingly intolerant of its unique "unlimited debate." Of the 21 successful attempts to choke off filibusters (out of 96 total tries) since the two-thirds rule was adopted in 1917, one-third of them (7) occurred last year.

Filibuster opponents are reportedly regrouping for another assault.

**Ford takes no position**

President Ford, who has been touring the country accusing Congress of "delay" and "inaction," has neither spoken or lobbied for filibuster reform. Vice-President Rockefeller, the Senate's presiding officer, kept senators guessing where he stood until issuing a parliamentary ruling in favor of reform.

The underlying political reality is

# \*High-powered Soviet arms mission to India

Continued from Page 1

The Soviets' concern is not only on account of the perceptible rise in tension between India and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Pakistan in recent weeks, following the Pakistani leader's visit to Washington. Their greater concern is with the United States, because they perceive all too clearly that Pakistan is being looked upon as a vital flank of the oil-producing Middle East and the Persian Gulf by the United States.

Therefore, in the Soviet view, the warming up of ties between Washington and Pakistan presages possible American action in the Middle East in the event of an oil embargo, Pakistan's Islamic credentials notwithstanding. Moscow cannot overlook his aspect of the military ties between Pakistan and the United States and this also makes it essential in Soviet eyes to strengthen the Indian defense potential.

The visit of the Soviet defense chiefs, therefore, appears clearly aimed to show the likely Soviet response to further American moves in the Indian Ocean basin. It is also aimed to underline the developing identity of interests between India and the Soviet Union in the affairs of the region, even if the two sides have

different approaches to some of the problems.

**Arms speedup expected**

The most immediate effect of the Soviet defense chiefs' visit to India is thus likely to be a sharpening of the arms race in the Indian Ocean basin with India's defense planners also paying greater attention to the Indian Ocean. This cannot be done without close cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, in terms of supplies at least.

But India is still not prepared even to consider the question of granting naval bases to the Soviet Union, and available information suggests that this question is not likely to be raised during the visit by Marshal Grechko.

Soviet and Indian views coincide to the extent that both sides feel that Pakistan by itself does not represent an insurmountable threat to India.

But Pakistan's growing involvement with U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the coincidence of Washington's and Peking's policies in the context of South Asia and Iran's arms drive have produced a situation in which India may think it has no option except quickly to modernize and expand its defense machinery, particularly the Navy and the Air Force.

# \*Crisis behind Hills nomination

Continued from Page 1

A statutory goal of 2.6 million new housing units per year, as recently as a few months ago had produced no new assisted housing starts in two years.

Urban and housing officials say a crisis demands expert and experienced leadership in Washington. Argues one: "We need a housing expert — someone who understands the complexities of the housing situation."

**Experience doubted**

Mrs. Hill's only known expertise in housing comes from her upbringing the daughter of a building materials distributor and her department's handling of thousands of HUD cases.

She is expected to be confirmed, but by after grilling from Chairman Womire and a battery of housing-hustle spokesmen lined up for Tuesday.

Senator Proxmire, calling Mrs. Hill "able and intelligent," claims she has "absolutely no known qualifications for the job."

"At a time when housing starts in the country have dropped below 1,000 and when the administration has frozen virtually all assisted housing starts," he says, "this is no time

for on-the-job training of a new secretary of HUD."

**Warning from cities**

Urban groups, disturbed that they were not consulted on the nomination, warn that Mrs. Hill, like her similarly inexperienced predecessor, James T. Lynn (now director of the Office of Management and Budget), may take years to develop savvy in the field.

But another senior Democrat on the Senate committee, Alan Cranston of the nominee's home state of California, supports Mrs. Hill.

She also wins praise from President Ford (through his press secretary) as "an extremely competent administrator," a compliment echoed by many of her colleagues. She heads the Department of Justice's Civil Division and its staff of more than 200 lawyers.

If confirmed, Mrs. Hill would become the first female Cabinet secretary since Oveta Culp Hobby, President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare from 1953 to 1965. The first was Frances Perkins, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor in the 1930s and 1940s.

# Wallace pretty sure of running

Alabama Governor hopes to be on ticket of Democrats but he also eyes third party

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



UPI photo

Washington

Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace says he's 90 percent — well, maybe more — decided to run in 1976.

And those who remember how the economic turbulence of the 1930s brought out men who rode the storm — Dr. Francis E. Townsend of the old-age "Townsend movement"; Kingfish Huey P. ("Every man a king") Long, senator from Louisiana, and Father Coughlin of Royal Oak (near Detroit), who averaged 80,000 letters a week at his peak — wonder if hard times and politics aren't again going to unite.

When voters are hungry or desperate they turn to men who offer short-cut solutions, American politics teaches, and some here feel that Governor Wallace's power next year will rise if the recession continues.

Wallace: 1976 candidate?

**Hopes to run as Democrat**

"My intention is to run as a Democrat," Governor Wallace told a news group. But he left little doubt that he toyed with a third party. With his populist hold on masses of voters he might have a gravitational effect on the election process, it is felt.

"People get even madder about law and order when they're out of work," Mr. Wallace said. He declared with gusto that the issues on which he ran in 1964, 1968, and 1972 are ready for 1976. They are the old issues but with new pangs:

The race issue hanging on the bus controversy in Boston; the textbook controversy in West Virginia (where he says bureaucrats are insulting the

"people's religion"); law and order, where he says he would keep "a division of troops, if necessary" in the District of Columbia to prevent another 1970 May Day demonstration (for which a court recently awarded \$10,000 damages to those improperly arrested) — a verdict which Governor Wallace found most distasteful.

On foreign affairs, Governor Wallace thinks Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is too weak with the Russians; the Governor is ready to

# \*Sympathy ebbs

Continued from Page 1

Says one senator who always has been counted as a friend of Israel: "Some of this same feeling that many of us have toward South Vietnam — that there should be no more military aid — rubs off into our attitudes toward Israel. While the situation's all different — and, as I see it, our commitment much firmer toward Israel — our disinclination to provide aid that might lead us into more serious military involvement is now shaping our 'harder look' toward Israel."

# Attitude of frugality

● The recession, too, is causing members of Congress to take a stronger stand against spending for foreign aid — and this general attitude of frugality in spending abroad is providing underpinning for the new, less-than-knee-jerk response toward spending for Israel.

● Stronger outward expression of this tougher congressional attitude toward Israel has come from Senator Percy.

A strong hint of this same view has also come from Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III (D) of Illinois who, along with Senator Percy, has said that the U.S. would not support Israel if it launched a pre-emptive war.

And in the House Republican John Rhodes of Arizona has said that "as a matter of justice" Americans should be better acquainted with the position of the Arab nations in their controversy with Israel.

● But this growing cooling of congressional ardor toward Israel, relative but still significant, is not one that is evoking many on-the-record comments.

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## style



Four Los Angeles pace setters: l to r, Doris Fields, Jo Fisher, Ethel Bradley, and Edith Head

Today's fashion report from the West Coast focuses on four pace setters — how they are reshaping their buying habits, stretching their clothes budgets, what they look for, and what they buy. Plus how Hollywood is coping with its own austerity script.

By Wanda Henderson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Los Angeles

"Boredom leads to overspending, fashion delinquency, and a wardrobe that does not work."

This is the opinion of four of southern California's active, involved, unbores First Ladies of Fashion — Ethel Bradley, wife of Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; Edith Head, the film world's most decorated designer; community volunteer Jo Fisher; and merchandising executive Doris Fields.

Each woman prescribes to a totally different life-style yet each is facing up to the economic facts of life, viewing fashion with a critical eye for what is relevant today, and finding that the shopping habits they held in the past no longer make sense.

**Two lives—public, private**

"We all live two lives, our public and private, and divide our wardrobes accordingly," points out Edith Head (Mrs. Wiard Ihnen). "A working woman's uniform, homemaker or careerist, is the one she wears from 9 to 5 and should be easily coordinated and maintained with a minimum of effort," advises the proud possessor of eight Oscars.

These diversified Californians do not go in for extensive wardrobes, nor is fad buying their style. Expensive gimmicks are

## How fashion leaders cope with austerity

not the answer to a workable clothes closet, they contend. Rather, items are edited carefully as to color, design, and the ability to coordinate.

The classic suit, with a variety of blouses, shirts, scarves, is the favored basic. The cape, tweed or camel, the softly tailored, longer jacket pantsuit, help balance the budget. Non-tricky accessories of good leather take the doubt out of being really well dressed.

### What they look for

The foursome looks for:

- Good workmanship — buttons that stay on, seams that hold.
- Established labels.
- Pure fabrics — cotton, linen, wool, pure silk. The exception being the adaptable, packable California wonder knit.

Jo Fisher pampers her collection of Cardinals and repeats without hesitation her particular fashion signature, the classic suit for both evening and daytime. Thrift shops will have to wait a while longer to get these originals, she contends. She has worn them for eight years and continues to feel good in them.

Austerity is nothing new for the wife of a man in public life. "My clothes budget is a matter of public record," philosophizes practical Ethel Bradley. Her "official functions wardrobe" consists mainly of late-day dresses and conservatively styled evening clothes. (They have to make more than one repeat performance.) The soft wool, sleeved dress is the standby which she may order in two or three pastel shades.



Photos by Eric Skipsey

"Is Hollywood recycling the sequins?"

Edith Head, who has open-sesame to the world's largest clothes closet, exclaims, "Yes and long overdue!"

In the past it was nothing for a script to call for 20 to 30 costumes recalls the creative lady who has turned out award winning trappings for Elizabeth Taylor, Cecily Tyson, Ava Gardner, Robert Redford, Paul Newman.

"Today the industry is taking a new point of view," Miss Head continued. "The front office is over its period of extravagance and realizes that realism in fashion is just as important as realism in script, music, dialogue. If the story calls for a working girl from the Midwest, the star will be seen wearing the same dress in a number of scenes, not pop up in a dozen ridiculous jet-setter changes."

Only in fairy tales such as "Blue Bird" (Miss Head's current assignment in Leningrad), "can Hollywood indulge in fashion fantasies. Even here we recall the feathers, fringe, fur — but the design is always an original," explained the costume creator.

"True creativity was never stifled by a budget or a cutback," vows Edith Head, an uncompromising professional when it comes to co-starring glamour and originality.

### Keeping fit

The fashion activists make a collective point in stressing the importance of keeping fit and admit they all work hard at it.

"Get an interest that keeps you involved and helps keep you in

Left, a light weight camel cape for fashion careerist Doris Fields, a Cardinal classic suit in brick red/yellow for active volunteer and sportswoman Jo Fisher. Center, Ethel Bradley's "official functions wardrobe" includes softly tailored wool dress. Right, Hollywood's Edith Head chooses "working uniform" of suit, skirt with pockets, short cropped jacket, and blouse with standup collar. ("Wonderful for China.")

condition," recommends Jo Fisher. Her morning rides put her thoroughbred jumpers as well as herself through the paces.

"Clothes become more fun when not dictated by diets and panic stops at the gym. Besides my 'uniform' of jodhpurs and jersey helps keep me out of the stores," confides the out-dorsey mother of young marrieds. Her interest has become a habit shared and enjoyed by her husband, Montgomery Fisher.

### Magnin vantage point

Doris Fields (Mrs. George Heller) observes the scene from her professional vantage of manager of I. Magnin, Beverly Hills. She finds the consumer is taking more advantage of the private sale, is determined to buy quality, which justifies the price tag, and is doing less impulse buying. Imports and better sportswear, Ann Klein, Bill Blass, Givenchy, are high in popularity.

The retailer's role also has been re-evaluated, Miss Field says. Greater emphasis is being put on the wishes of the individual shopper with personal follow-up by telephone and letter after the customer has left the store, with or without having made a purchase.

Management is also stepping up informative in-house symposiums for both executives and sales personnel. The consumer is being made to feel like a "very important patron," with a specific fashion need. So goes the retail spirit of '75.

## Thatcher win echoes

### Flush of British victory spreads to women politicians of Europe

By the Associated Press

London

The election of Margaret Thatcher as head of Britain's opposition Conservative Party has spread joy among Europe's women legislators.

In Britain, Mrs. Shirley Williams, Minister for Consumer Affairs and often spoken of as a potential leader of the governing Labour Party, said she was "pleased to see that in the Tory Party, of all parties, a woman has broken through. This is a staggering thing for them."

Much of the interest stems from the possibility that Mrs. Thatcher could become Europe's first woman prime minister if the Conservative Party wins a national election in Britain.

### Happiness in Italy

In Italy, Ines Boffardi, a Christian Democrat lawmaker, said she was "very happy" at Mrs. Thatcher's success. "It is not a question of being feminist," she said. "But if a woman is the right person to fill a post she should be given it without prejudice. It is not that simple in Italy. Of course, there are women who could fill the post of secretary-general of the largest party which is mine, but I doubt whether they would be welcome. There would never be enough votes for a woman."

Miss Boffardi has been in politics for 30 years but in Parliament for only the past year. Of the 960 members of the Senate and the lower chamber only 30 are women, 19 of them Communists.

In France, Francoise Giroud, Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, said: "It's a wonderful and funny success at the same time. I've got the impression that it has created panic amongst men. But they are wrong. What I rejoice in is that Mrs. Thatcher is a Conservative elected by Conservatives. It shows that progress for women is not related to politics."

There are 15 women lawmakers in the French Parliament and the number has remained constant for the past few years.

### German interest

In West Germany, a spokesman for the office of Annemarie Renger, president of the West German Bundestag (lower house of Parliament), said Mrs. Thatcher's selection created "great interest in the German government and public."

In Norway, Eva Kolstad who heads the Liberal Party and is a former minister of consumer affairs, said "each time a woman gets such responsible positions it means a lot for a great number of other women who can then straighten their backs and know that they can also manage in superior and responsible positions."

### Role in Norway

There are 14 women in the Norwegian Parliament compared with 11 elected in the last administration five years ago. Three of the women are ministers compared with four in the previous government.

In Denmark, Grete Fenger, president of the Danish Women's Society, commented: "The election of Margaret Thatcher to head Britain's Tory Party is a morale boost for all women in Europe. I foresee a great psychological effect with a great number of women identifying themselves with Mrs. Thatcher who overcame the widely held view that a woman might be a good choice for a second-string political job but not logical for political leadership."

Women were once very much in the minority in Danish politics. But in the 1971 elections they boosted their share of the 179 seats in Parliament from 17 to 30. In the current Parliament there are 28 women deputies and two of them are ministers — for education and social welfare.

## Block-print fashions draw on Pueblo folk costumes

By Marybeth Martin  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, N.M.

Deep in the Ortiz Mountains of New Mexico, about 30 miles from Santa Fe, the abandoned mining town of Madrid is coming back to life. Two of its residents, Diana and Mel Johnson, have opened a small dress shop, La Modista, where they design and block print one-of-a-kind clothes for men and women.

Diana bases many of her designs on primitive and folk costumes, but the clothes she creates are contemporary. One of her most popular styles, called La Manta, is her version of an ancient Pueblo wrap. It is a rectangle of light, fluid, nylon knit which fastens at the shoulder with two buttons. It can be draped in several ways, worn alone, over a skirt, or over pants; and it is made in three different lengths.

### Hood featured

Another style, which the designer calls La Ataviota de la Modista, features a hood and a softly draped back with fullness falling from the waistline. Men also like this style for themselves; in the men's version, the back pleats are omitted.

For women who like to wear pants, there is the Traje del Pueblo, with its straight-leg slacks and tunic, which features wide sleeves printed with a Southwestern motif.

The designs are printed in combinations of the earth and sky colors of the Southwest: rich browns, terra cotta, turquoise, carmine, forest green, blues, pastel green, soft coral, gold, black, and silver.

The most appropriate accessories for these clothes are handcrafted jewelry and Indian turquoise and silver.

Diana creates most of the dress designs; Mel designs and cuts the woodblock motifs to be printed on the fabrics. His motifs have evolved from studying Pueblo Indian iconography and symbols.

### No two alike

"All my designs are original," he explains. "None of them are copies of Indian work. An Indian would recognize this bird or that cloud and rain symbol, but they are my versions of the traditional symbols."

Across the road, the old theater building has been converted into the workshop where Mel carves the blocks and does the printing. Each motif is carved on a separate block so that it can be fastened to others; the total design is the combination of several motifs. These combinations are changed with each printing so that no two dresses turn out alike. Fabric is hung up to dry for a week before being sent to one of the women in the Madrid area who will do the final sewing.

## Fashion-world theme: Tennis, everyone!

By Aline Willbur  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

### Colorful spring styles cater to all age groups in all climates

Dallas

100 million Americans will play tennis in 1980, according to the National Foundation for Tennis Research. And already tennis wear is out of the pro-shops and into hundreds of specialty shops. In the fashion world suddenly tennis is the game.

Unlike skiing, tennis requires little expense to practice and can be played by every age group. In California tennis clubs of over-70 are doing smashing in tournaments. And in many states the school systems are teaching the game to children. Even handicapped children learn tennis and benefit from it.

Consequently manufacturers now are coming out with children's tennis clothes: front ball-pocket for little girls; expanding side pocket on boys' shorts, since no child's hand can hold two serving balls; and tennis dresses suited for the mature figure.

The first tennis fashion market took place at the Dallas Apparel Mart in February, and registration showed buyers coming from as far as Alaska. Among the exhibitors was an elegant woman in a pink suede-cloth pantsuit. She had come to Dallas, not as the

first lady of Alabama, but as Cornelia Wallace, to promote her line of tennis clothes. Designed by Kelle of Mobile, Ala., the tennis clothes are tested by Cornelia Wallace, vice-president and stockholder of the company, who is also an avid tennis player.

She was a champion water skier while she was married to John Snively whose family owns Florida Cypress Gardens. She came back to tennis after she married Governor Wallace. "If I have a free hour, I can play tennis at home," Kelle had always designed her clothes, and she went into the business venture as a means to promote her state as well as a personal challenge. She admits with a smile that Governor Wallace "is not overjoyed at her venture," but she finds it stimulating.

Her favorite tennis dress is a square-neckline skimmer with wide straps and ladybugs embroidered on the front and on the matching sweater. Unlike most other lines which feature blends and knits, hers is almost exclusively cotton. "To play in the steaming heat of Alabama,

nothing beats cotton," says the hands-on promoter.

Tennis needs vary in different parts of the country, and strangely enough more people play tennis outdoors in colder climates, wearing a turtleneck under a skimmer, plus gloves and a stocking cap, than they do in warmer areas where the sun burns. Palm Springs players who used to bake under the blazing sun now are playing on air-conditioned courts. (More such courts are being built in the Southwest.) And California and Florida players like to stay outdoors and wear floppy cotton hats to protect face and shoulders.

Although some clubs in certain parts of the country still have an all-white dress rule, the majority of today's tennis clothes have color trims: collar, pockets, shoulder insets, in solid or striped; even men's all-white ensembles have green or blue zippers on their slashed pockets. Navy and blue-green combinations are current, and the trend is toward all color ensembles; pale green baby checks, chocolate polka dots.

Buyers were buying most actively in lines which offer color coordinates: shorts, dresses, sweaters, hats, and accessories that can be mixed and matched. Orange was the winning color everywhere. Be prepared to see a lot of orange, lime, and yellow on the courts this spring.

Tennis accessories were the most fascinating part of the show and a source of ideas for gifts to friends who play or "talk" the game. They include the new tennis socks in strong or pastel colors, many with the double sole that gives bounce to running feet; tennis gloves in sets of two in soft leather for cold climates; set of one with leather palm and cotton top for warmer places. One line offers one glove with a high terry wrist and a matching wrist band. This way the player can wipe away perspiration with both hands.

The tennis scarf: a long band of white terry cloth has zip-in pocket at one end for keys and comb and is trimmed with red rickrack. Tennis tote bags come in endless varieties of fabrics and shapes, some with a special racket pocket, others without it. One has special compartments for diapers and a baby's bottle!

A plethora of headgear — from terry-hands to visors to fabric hats with every size of crown and brim.

## coming features

### THE LOOSE CHEMISE, HALSTON SKIMP, PARIS TUBE

Here come the new spring fashions! Find out all about them from fashion writer Phyllis Feldkamp and other Monitor correspondents in Paris, London, New York, and other U.S. cities. This special feature also has many tips on building a wardrobe-plus tips for thrifty buying, using discount shops and mail-order catalogs. Photos and sketches.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28

### OWNERS ENJOY TOWNHOUSE LIVING

Townhouses are increasingly a way of life in cities across the U.S. as builders and homeowners choose this solution to soaring land and building costs. Marilyn Hoffman visits owners in Dallas and Chicago and describes this pleasant alternative to a suburban house or city high-rise.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR









EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Identity cards proposed for all Americans

Washington

The head of the U.S. Passport Office advocated in an interview published Sunday that all Americans should be issued with identity cards as part of a national registration system.

Such a system would protect citizens from impersonation by criminals and give them "a true, recorded national identity," Frances Knight, director of the State Department's Passport Office, told U.S. News & World Report magazine.

She said only an insignificant number of Americans would oppose a registration and identity card system, although she also conceded it was a controversial question that touched on the sensitive issue of personal privacy and a free society.

Miss Knight said a small but vocal minority had conjured up the specter of storm troopers and secret police instigating national registration, fingerprinting, and issuing identity cards.

She said criminals, illegal aliens, and tax dodgers would be opposed to identity cards, adding, "The real issue is whose privacy are we protecting? At the present time, those engaged in crime have it made."

She forecast that national registration would eventually come because it would be demanded by "citizens who are sick and tired of supporting non-taxpaying criminals and illegal aliens."

## U.S.S.R. raises prices of oil to East Europe

Vienna

The Soviet Union has enforced massively higher prices for oil sales to Eastern Europe, with Hungary disclosing Sunday that its 1975 petroleum bill is going up by 130 percent.

Other Soviet-bloc governments have confirmed that Russia is asking considerably higher prices, but only Hungary so far has announced that the cost is rising from about 16 to 37 rubles (\$21.50 to \$49.50) per ton.

Because of price coordination, the new rates will be similar for all Soviet-bloc countries apart from slight freight variations, economic analysts said. There has been no announcement from Moscow.

## Schlesinger criticizes Kennedy's arms recess

Washington

U.S. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger on ABC's "Issues and Answers" Sunday criticized Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's proposal for a six-month



Defense Secretary Schlesinger

U.S. arms moratorium for the Persian Gulf region. The moratorium would force the Mideast states to turn to other suppliers — a policy "dubious" to our interests, he said.

The U.S. sales, he argued, had the effect of "establishing closer relations between the U.S. and other countries — giving the U.S. 'a degree of influence' with the purchasing nations."

## Two UN resolutions criticize Israel

United Nations, N.Y.

A United Nations body once again has highlighted Israel's isolation in the world community, writes Monitor correspondent David Anable.

The UN Commission on Human Rights, meeting in Geneva Friday, overwhelmingly passed two resolutions censuring Israel for a variety of alleged activities in the occupied Arab territories.

The first resolution charged Israel with breaking the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilian war victims and having deliberately devastated the Syrian town of Kuneitra on the Golan Heights. Only the U.S. voted against.

On the second resolution, five West European countries joined the United States to make the voting, 6 against, 21 for, with 5 abstentions. This resolution accused Israel of desecrating Christian and Moslem shrines. It also demanded the immediate release of the most

Reverend Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic Archbishop of East Jerusalem, who was convicted in an Israeli court last December of arms smuggling and given a 12-year jail term.

The Israeli observer in Geneva denounced what it called "the fantastic allegations." The resolutions, as on previous occasions in other UN forums, were pushed by third-world countries sympathetic to the Arab cause. The Communist representatives joined them. Two other current targets of the Human Rights Commission are the rightist governments in South Africa and Chile.

## Bentsen offers phased energy plan

Washington

To cut oil imports by a million barrels a day "this year," as the President wants, says Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D) of Texas, would "put half a million more Americans out of work, cut the gross national product by \$10 billion, and increase inflation by 2 to 4 percent."

The energy crisis, the presidential aspirant said Sunday on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), "is a problem that doesn't have to be solved just this year."

His own energy program, said Senator Bentsen, would center on a "fully refundable gasoline tax" — starting at 5 cents a gallon in 1975 and "walking up" to 20 cents a gallon in four years.

If he gets to the White House he will hold "meet the pub" TV conferences, with questions telephoned in, screened by TV newscasters, and then answered spontaneously from the Oval Office, the Senator said. The implication is that these would supplement or supersede traditional press conferences.

## Irish Senator says Libyan offer rejected

Dublin

An Irish Senator says the Dublin government snubbed an offer from Libya to lend the country hundreds of millions of dollars and provide oil at preferential rates.

Sen. Noel Browne told newsmen Saturday the offer of extensive loans at "very attractive terms" was made to him personally in Dublin two months ago by a visiting emissary from the oil-rich Arab state. He identified the envoy as "Dr. Hawoul, Libya's roving ambassador."

Senator Browne said he informed Irish Foreign Ministry officials of the Libyan proposals but they failed to pass on the word to Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald. He accused the government of insulting the Libyans by taking no action.

## Jaworski shuns lecture-profit circuit

Chicago

Though several aides to former President Nixon are making money speaking or writing about Watergate, former Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski says he will not do likewise.

"I would never personally accept one dollar for speaking or the publication of books about Watergate," he told Robert Press, Monitor correspondent, at a meeting here this weekend of the American Bar Association.

If he decides to write a book about his Watergate experiences, he will donate his earnings from it to a nonprofit organization, he said.

Speaking earlier before the ABA convention, Mr. Jaworski called on former President Nixon to make a statement on the Watergate cover-up — "to say what is in his heart, to tell the truth."

## British snail cracks 2-foot dash record

Falmouth, England

With apologies to the Monitor's onetime snail editor and president of the British Snail Watcher's Society, Peter J. Henniker-Heaton, whom we



were unable to reach immediately for comment, we beg to report that:

A British snail named Lightning made claim Sunday to being the world's fastest sprinting gastropod mollusk, after outcrawling, or outslithering, 23 competitors in a world championship race at Falmouth.

The snail's owner, Chris Hudson of Bright, said Lightning won the two-foot dash in the time of one minute and 20 seconds, a shell-splitting speed of 90 feet an hour, a feat never before recorded in the venerable annals of snail-pacing.

The previous world record of one minute and 35 seconds was held by speedy, another snail trained by Hudson.

P.S. Those interested in further snail research could begin profitably by consulting the Home Forum pages in the Dec. 30 and 31, 1963, editions of the Monitor, which give the 19th and final annual reports of the British Snail Watching Society, edited by Mr. Henniker-Heaton.

## Sisco hints lifting of Pakistan embargo

Washington

Joseph Sisco, Undersecretary of State, who has been traveling the past two weeks in the Middle East with Henry Kissinger, has indicated that the embargo on shipments of arms to Pakistan will soon be lifted.



Undersecretary Sisco

He argued on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" that India should not be upset by resumption of U.S. shipments to Pakistan since India's needs have been amply met from other sources, and the arms will help shore up the stability of Pakistan. The United States embargoed arms sales to India and Pakistan in 1971 during the war as result of which Bangladesh broke away from Pakistan.

## Pravda charges West interfering in Portugal

Moscow

The Communist Party paper Pravda, in an unsigned article which gives it greater authority, for the first time has attacked the Western countries directly for interfering in the internal affairs of Portugal, writes Dev Murarka from Moscow.

Pravda implied that there was a concerted campaign by European leaders against the Communist Party of Portugal. It said "the facts show that a very heterogeneous coalition is being formed around Portugal: beginning with the militant NATO circles and including a number of Social Democratic leaders. It seems that the participants in this strange coalition do not find to their liking the unity of the people and the armed forces which has emerged in the process of Portugal's democratic revolution."

Pravda went on to regret that "recently a tremendous pressure has been exerted on the Portuguese Socialist Party urging it to launch an anti-Communist campaign." The newspaper then went on to warn that any weakening of Left unity in Portugal, particularly a split between the Communists and the Socialists, will pave the way for resurgence of fascism there. The article clearly reflects the depth of concern felt here about future developments in Portugal itself.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Major oil spill

What may prove to be history's second largest oil spill, surpassed only by the 1967 Torrey Canyon disaster, has already despoiled 20 miles of Portugal's coastline and may spread farther, Smithsonian Institution officials said Saturday in Washington. The institution's Center for Short-Lived Phenomena said the Danish 88,000 metric ton supertanker Jakob Maersk struck a sandbar and exploded Jan. 29 while attempting to enter the artificial deep-water port of Porto.

### Floods in Egypt

More than 4,000 mud houses were swept away and 15,000 people left homeless in southern Egypt after the country's worst floods in 20 years, officials in Cairo said Sunday.

### Hijacker slain

Brazilian security men disguised as mechanics shot dead Saturday night a hijacker who had threatened to blow up a plane in Brasilia with 72 people aboard.

### Arms cutoff urged

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts has introduced a bill that would cut off all American arms sales and military training assistance to the Middle East gulf nations for six months in an attempt to force the Ford administration to seek an end to the arms race in the region.

### Tito to Latin America

Yugoslavian President Tito will make a six-country Latin American tour late this year or early in 1976, Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Milos Minic announced Saturday in Mexico City. Invitations to visit Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, and Cuba have been accepted, he said.

### Betty Ford hears 'nos'

Betty Ford's mail at the White House is running 3 to 1 against her outspoken support of passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as a means of fighting sex discrimination, White House officials report.

### Disney pyramid in outskirts of Cairo?

The Walt Disney organization has offered to build a glass pyramid as a tourist attraction beside the three famous pyramids of Giza on Cairo's outskirts, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported.

There was no immediate comment by the Egyptian Government. Al-Ahram said the Walt Disney organization has also offered to create a sound and light spectacle at the Giza pyramids, a marvel for thousands of years.

## \*Watergate appeals: two more years?

Continued from Page 1

"I argued Mr. Chapin's appeal on Feb. 4," Mr. Stein recalled in an interview. "That's about 10 months following conviction. Add about four months between conviction and argument because of the size and complexity of the Watergate record, another four months while the appellate court wrestles with the case, and then three months for at least preliminary consideration by the Supreme Court, and you are right at 21 months," Mr. Stein concluded.

The legal strategy involved in the appeal looks this way:

All defendants are likely to argue that the pre-trial examination of jurors conducted by Judge Sirica was inadequate to isolate those so influenced by the massive pre-trial publicity as to be unable to render a fair verdict.

But this issue has been blunted somewhat by the refusal of the appellate courts to order a delay or change of venue in the case and by the refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court to set aside the earlier conviction of G. Gordon Liddy, who raised similar issues on appeal.

The defendants are also likely to maintain that Judge Sirica permitted too much hearsay testimony to be presented as evidence. But trial judges have great discretion in this area, particularly in conspiracy cases, where evidence introduced following testimony that a conspiracy existed is usually admitted under an exception to the rule barring hearsay testimony.

For Mr. Ehrlichman, more persuasive issues may involve the introduction of evidence regarding his role in the Ellsberg-Felding break-in to establish a motive for his alleged role in the Watergate cover-up, and the refusal of Judge Sirica to delay the trial long enough to permit former President Richard M. Nixon to appear as a witness for the defense.

According to some legal observers, the Ellsberg evidence had a needlessly prejudicial impact on the Watergate jury, and failure to provide for an appearance by the former President denied Mr. Ehrlichman the testimony of a witness central to his defense.

Mr. Mardian, observers suggest, may well complain on appeal that he should not have been tried with Mr. Parkinson, whose defense — essentially that he had been deceived by Mr. Mardian in the early days of the cover-up — was antagonistic to that of his co-defendant.

Most observers conclude, however, that the overwhelming evidence of guilt established by the prosecution may lead the appellate courts to consider any error committed at trial "harmless."

At his sentencing on Friday, Mr. Ehrlichman was for the first time represented by Ira N. Lowe of Washington, D.C.

Contacted in Miami, Mr. Frates declined to discuss his firm's financial arrangements with Mr. Ehrlichman, nor would he indicate whether he would be able to represent Mr. Ehrlichman on appeal.

## \*Chinese avoid 'no'

Continued from Page 1

Getting to the provinces can be only half the battle. Once there, foreign travelers often find that things they want to see are, in effect, off limits. Here again, there will be no outright refusals — only evasive tactics that can turn into all manner of firmness to put off a foreigner who persists in his goal.

When a deception of this kind is exposed, does it cause embarrassment to the official? Not in the least: If anything, he is indignant, not embarrassed.

Although foreigners can rail at them for deceit and prevarication, the Chinese view seems to be that people who press their demands, after a first polite excuse, absolve their hosts from the responsibility to be consistent, logical, or even truthful.

### Absurdities compounded

If the occasion seems to call for it, they can pile absurdity on absurdity and feel not the slightest unease.

Example: A journalist, visiting Peking's new subway for the second time in as many weeks, is surprised to hear the Army general doing the briefing say that the system is not open to the public. On his earlier visit he had been told, by another Army man, precisely the contrary.

Excuse me, sir, he says, but we have ridden the trains and seen people on them, so in what sense is the system not open to the public?

In the sense, says the general, that an individual must produce a Peking identity card to buy a ticket. Not everybody has such a card, thus the system is not truly open.

But hold on, says the journalist, pressing home, does not everybody who lives in Peking have a card? Is the system not, in every sense that matters, as open as those in London and New York?

Well no, says the general, it isn't, because some people in Peking don't have cards.

Like who?

Well, says the general, after a thoughtful pause, the people in our prisons, for example.

### Other officials laugh

Other Chinese officials in the room, recognizing the game for what it is, laugh heartily — not at the general so much as with him, for it is the journalist who has been made to look the fool.

It can save much time and anguish to realize that when a Chinese says it is difficult, or perhaps not convenient, he means to be understood as saying — no.

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## \*Reforms buoy public confidence in U.S. legal profession

Continued from Page 1

He also called for an immediate 20 percent raise in federal judicial salaries, saying that lack of raises in the face of cost-of-living increases over the past few years, may violate "the spirit of the constitutional prohibition against reduction of salaries of federal judges during their terms of office."

But in interviews with this newspaper, ABA delegates express assurance that the Watergate affair, still very much on people's minds, will result in an improved performance by the nation's lawyers. And they point out that Watergate involved not only convicted lawyers, but prosecuting lawyers who obtained the convictions.

"Watergate is a clarion call to the legal profession to do what we can to

see that the legal system works," says James D. Fellers, ABA president. An increased emphasis on lawyer discipline is one of the "silver linings" of the affair, he adds.

State supreme courts disciplined some 300 lawyers in 1973 and an estimated 500 in 1974, says F. LaMar Forshee, director of the ABA's two-man center for professional discipline. The number of actions may not continue to increase so greatly in the future, however, he said. "Once the bad apples are taken out of the barrel, the others realize you mean business," he explained.

Recent examples of disciplinary actions include a California lawyer suspended a month for advertising a product and two Pennsylvania lawyers suspended for soliciting cases.

## 'The power of a new affection'

Melvin Maddocks

A recent news item of modest proportions dealt, as such news items will, with a curious and hardly spectacular turning point in one man's life. Buried below what seem to be the standard headlines — Arab-Israeli tensions, projections of an energy shortage, the latest unemployment statistics — there lay this quiet announcement of the resignation of the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., as Yale University chaplain.

"No big deal," a reader can hear the night editor mutter to himself as he opts for low position and small type. And in a world struggling rather elementally to hold material goods together — perhaps just to feed itself — the picture of a man quitting a useful and prestigious job might appear to indicate an almost unseemly luxury of choice. Is this really the time for a comfortably middle-class intellectual to yawn and talk about finding a New Challenge to stretch him?

In his letter of resignation Mr. Coffin wrote: "I'm delighted that the future is unsure. That's the way it should be. Growth demands a willingness to relinquish one's proficiencies."

Coming from someone else, this could pass as Commencement Day rhetoric. But Mr. Coffin has earned the right to be taken seriously. Perhaps seriously enough to dramatize that the world's material crises and one man's spiritual crossroads are not entirely unrelated.

At the risk of turning the Reverend into a sermon himself, or at least a parable for his times, the following speculations may be considered:

Scenario No. 1: Mr. Coffin is engaged in a case of the Middle-Age Leap. At a certain point it has been known to happen that people become bored with the "same old

routine." If they get desperate enough, they may leap out of marriage, career, or whatever they have come to regard as a cocoon.

Mr. Coffin, a World War II paratrooper, once recalled his "tremendous exhilaration, particularly in the night jumps. The ground was down there somewhere in the darkness, and there I was, hanging in the stars." Is this a case of reawakening the precious feeling of adventure at any price — even a dive into vertigo?

Scenario No. 2: Mr. Coffin is a rebel who — like other '60s rebels — has run out of causes in the '70s. Once there were civil rights — he was arrested for sit-ins in Montgomery, Ala. Then there was Vietnam — he was brought to trial in 1968 with Dr. Benjamin Spock and others on charges of conspiracy to aid and abet disobedience of the Selective Service Act. Case dismissed.

After that came Watergate. To his former student in a Religion and Ethics course, Jeb Stuart Magruder, Mr. Coffin remarked: "If you start giving away your right to say no, there's an erosion of self." But now days seem to be spoken in an echo chamber. What clear and present enemy does an old soldier march against in 1975?

Scenario No. 3: Mr. Coffin is exhibiting a taste for martyrdom. The son of a Fifth Avenue businessman (the Sloane goes with W. and J. Sloane, furniture) and a privileged product of Andover and Yale, could he be fighting the exquisite torment of Having It Made? "In my own life," he once said, "I've learned far more from my failures than I have from my successes." Is Mr. Coffin courting disaster like a lover?

These scenarios may be taken to represent the conventional wisdom in an Age of Skepticism. Yet how superficial, how glib such analyses of "motivation" can be — bringing down every decision to its lowest denominator!

Mr. Coffin also has said: "Those of us who do not suffer injustices have a hard time recognizing physical and mental hardships." And: "The basic problem is to get people to care."

There may be aspects of the three scenarios in Mr. Coffin's resignation, or in any man's decision to change his ways — to expect more of his life or of himself. But the operating power of the conscience, the validity of at least a measure of altruism also must be acknowledged.

Perhaps the words Mr. Coffin addressed to Mr. Magruder in a taped conversation may be allowed to speak for him now: "The thing I'm missing is what the 19th-century theologian Bushnell talked about: the explosive power of a new affection."

May he find it. For in the possibility of enough individuals achieving this sort of renewal could depend the best hope of society's doing something about all those other headlines.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.



# NEW ENGLAND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

## INDUSTRY, FINANCE, ENERGY, TOURISM, FARMING, EDUCATION

To some, New England's future looks dim in these days of soaring energy costs and high unemployment, but there also are many reasons to be hopeful about this history-rich region. A Monitor special section points out some of the bright spots.

By David R. Francis  
Business and financial editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Boston**  
The New England economy is caught in a slump between its pioneering past and a promising, bright future.

Of the past, author Neal Peirce says: "New England is to America what Old England is to the English-speaking world: the womb and starting place; the fountainhead of a culture's language, law, and learning; the smaller geographic entity from which great spaces were colonized."

"In centuries past, both Old and New England sent ships in trade to the farthest corners of the globe; both became bankers and insurers and financiers of broad influence; both were early centers of manufacturing and tasted some of the bitter human fruits of the industrial revolution. Both, by determination and spunk, retained their economic position long after the centers of fresh growth had shifted to other realms."

Mr. Peirce asks whether the "clock may not finally be running out" for both Old and New England, whether the pressures of competition are closing off the options for their "mature economies," whether they have the space, natural resources, and sufficient internal spirit to remain viable entities today?

### Only a painful pause

His own answer for New England is hopeful. New England's current economic troubles, he maintains, are a painful pause on the way to a dynamic future based heavily on the "knowledge industries" and tourism. New England is on the northern edge of the nation's largest megalopolis, whose millions will more and more be seeking breathing space and recreation in the more roomy six states of New England.

That current pause or slump, however, is not pleasant. The nationwide recession is striking hard at New England.

With some exaggeration, Vermont Gov. Thomas P. Salmon stated in his budget message last month: "In 1973, the [budget] theme was austerity; in 1974 it was severity; in 1975 it is survival. The winter of our economy is with us and it will not end when the snow melts."

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, in his budget message, held that his state's "economic base is stagnant and eroding."

The Dukakis gloom was not helped by a Massachusetts unemployment rate of 9 percent, well above the nation's average.

### Coping with adversity

But need the current sad economic plight of much of New England last?

Mr. Peirce notes: "Over the span of their history, New Englanders have been able to overcome the adverse odds posed by their location and sparse natural resources through a remarkable combination of pluck, luck, the China trade and clipper ships, technological innovation, cheap immigrant labor, tariffs, smart financing, and wartime stimuli."

Adopted New Englanders like Texan-born James M. Howell, top economist with the First National Bank of Boston, see no reason why the region's 11 million people cannot once more show the courage, wisdom, and economy necessary for a new thrust of growth.

"There is good in New England," holds Mr. Howell's bank in a recent report, "and that good is an emerging business environment filled with engineering, expensive capital, and numerous consulting firms."

"It is this high-technology world that will dominate changes in New England manufacturing in the future. In the knowledge-based industries we hold the comparative advantage that will be tough for other regions to compete with."

### Start-ups top closings

That same report found that in the two years ending last July, new manufacturing start-ups (211) were running at a rate five times greater than closings and liquidations (45). Further, expansions of existing manufacturing facilities (87) in the region were occurring at a rate twice that for closings.

What is more, the industrial changes were just what textbook economics holds should happen in an economically mature region. To a large extent, sophisticated manufacturing processes are replacing more labor-intensive, low-technology industries that have been suffering from slow growth, low productivity, and poor wages. Firms offering sophisticated milling, electronic hardware, and optical instruments, for example, took the place of shoe factories or textile mills.

One problem is that the high-technology firms often require less labor to generate a million dollars of sales than a textile mill. Thus the net addition to jobs has not been large.

### Seeking a stimulus

First National concludes that easing of the unemployment problem requires stimulation of a faster start-up and expansion rate in the sophisticated industries. Also, more production-line work must be undertaken in New England.

Others argue that the tourism industry will provide many service jobs for those with insufficient education to find a place in New England's famous "think tanks" or its high-technology firms.

The jobs in the "mature" industries are declining. Faced with competition from the South and imports, regional textile mills now employ only 68,000. In 1947 New England textile workers numbered 294,000. Nevertheless, the textile industry still has annual sales of \$2 billion.

Leather and shoe manufacturing is a similar case. New England shoes dominated the national market for close to 300 years. Now shoe employment is down to 59,000 from 117,000 in 1961. But the industry is still the biggest single employer in Maine and No. 2 in New Hampshire.

Employment in all manufacturing industries — including electrical machinery, machine tools, aircraft, paper, printing, and publishing — amounts to 1.4 million. This, though, is down 135,000 from seven years ago and not much different from the total a full generation ago.

### Specialized 'fancy' goods

While New England has been steadily losing jobs in traditional industries, the region has benefited enormously from its capacity to produce some of the fancier products of modern times. These include specialized papers and plastics, photographic and biomedical instruments, electronic components, mainframe computers and computer peripheral equipment, missile and space systems, jet aircraft, and sophisticated instrumentation for pollution monitoring and control.

The new-wave industries have thrived along Route 128 that half-circles Boston. They have spilled over into the Hartford area, southern New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and even Vermont's Burlington area.

Besides these new-style industries, New England has been blessed by its numerous and top-rated universities. In Massachusetts, private higher education draws more dollars into the state than all manufacturers combined, noted Mr. Peirce, whose new book on the New England states will be published by W. W. Norton Company this summer.

Other important "export services" than education include hospitals, finance and insurance, business consultation, architectural and engineering services, "think tanks," research and development work, and headquarters of national corporations.

### Boom flattens out

The boom in some of these fancy new industries and service activities began to flatten out four or five years ago. Defense expenditures were declining in real terms. The space race was winding down. Defense-spending cutbacks in the last two years alone have cost the region 30,000 civilian jobs and \$500 million in personal income.

Compounding New England's economic problems was the rise in energy costs. Almost lacking indigenous fuels, the region saw its energy bill rise 130 percent or roughly \$1.2 billion over the past year. That increase was three times the national average on a per capita basis.

Further, New England has a relatively high rate of taxation because of its advanced level of social services, such as welfare, unemployment compensation, health, and education.

Mr. Peirce argues that other regions of the country will face similar higher bills as the pressure for better social services grows there. In the meantime, though, the taxation rates are a competitive disadvantage for New England.

### Pleasant place to live

What may help New England to thrive as much as anything else is that the region is a pleasant place to live. Boston is already a favorite town for young people seeking a new location. Executives, considering the advantages of living in an area with an abundance of sea, woods, lakes, and winter sports, may just decide to build in New England.

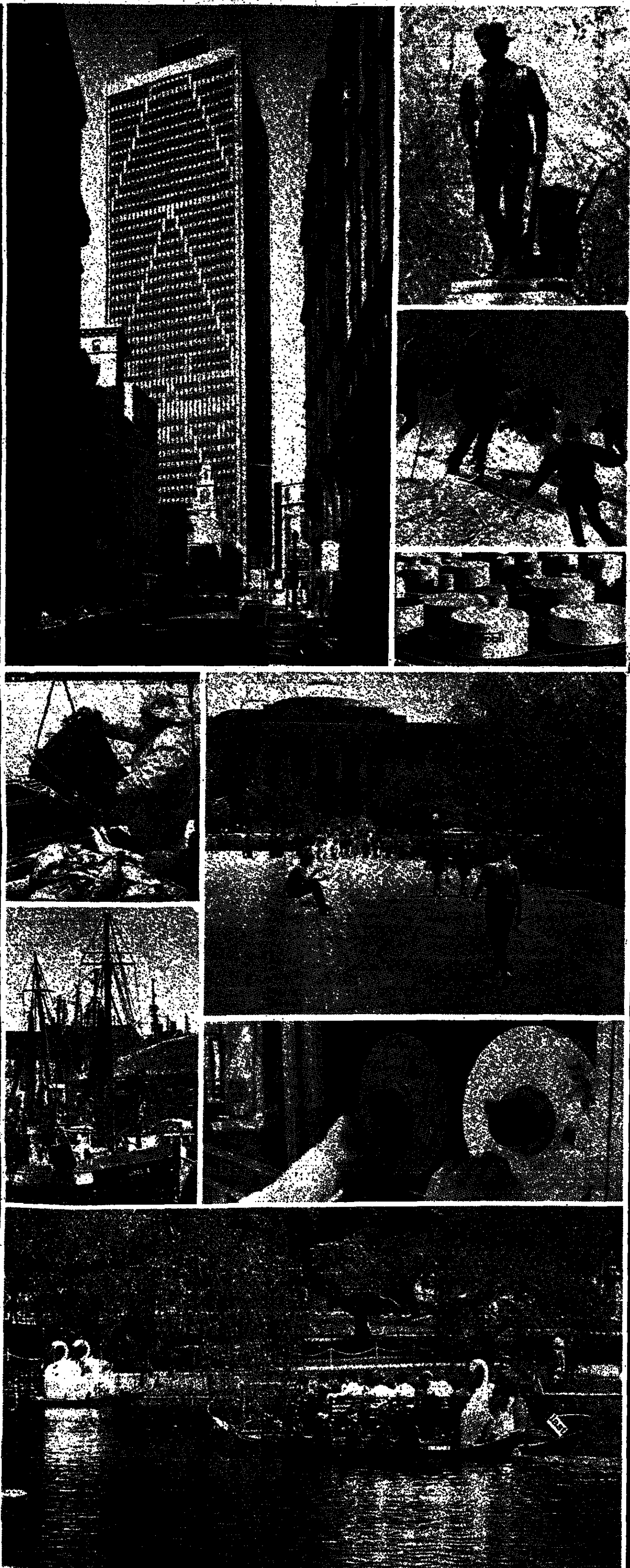
But New Englanders will have to work at economic prosperity. It will not fall in their laps. They will have to keep government expenses under control. They will have to seek a fine balance between environmental protection and industrial growth.

Says economist Howell of a mature economy such as that of New England: "Growth is not self-generating. We have no inherent or latent growth momentum. All new job opportunities must be consciously and deliberately created and nourished by helping existing firms get into activities with growth potential and by attracting industries from other regions."

## NEW ENGLAND FACTS

Six states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.  
Area in square miles: 68,608 (1.8 percent of 316 million in U.S.)  
Population: 12 million (5.8 percent of 210 million in U.S.)  
Total personal income payments: \$63 billion (6 percent of \$1 trillion in U.S.)  
Per capita income: \$5,212 (\$5,041 in U.S.)  
Bank deposits: \$52.7 billion (7.3 percent of \$726 billion in U.S.)  
Total manufacturing payrolls: \$12 billion (6.9 percent of \$173 billion in U.S.)

Compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and the New England Council from 1973 statistics



Photos by Ted Gorchey, Scott Nelson, and staff photographers



# NEW ENGLAND—ENERGY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

## How much N.E. offshore oil? Debate still swirls

By Ward Morehouse III  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Long before a single oil rig takes to the high seas off the New England coast, the debate between environmentalists, state and federal officials, and the oil industry has turned into a full-fledged battle.

On one side there is an armada of regional environmentalists, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, and even the governors of the New England states, all pointing to the skimpy information available on offshore drilling's effect on the environment.

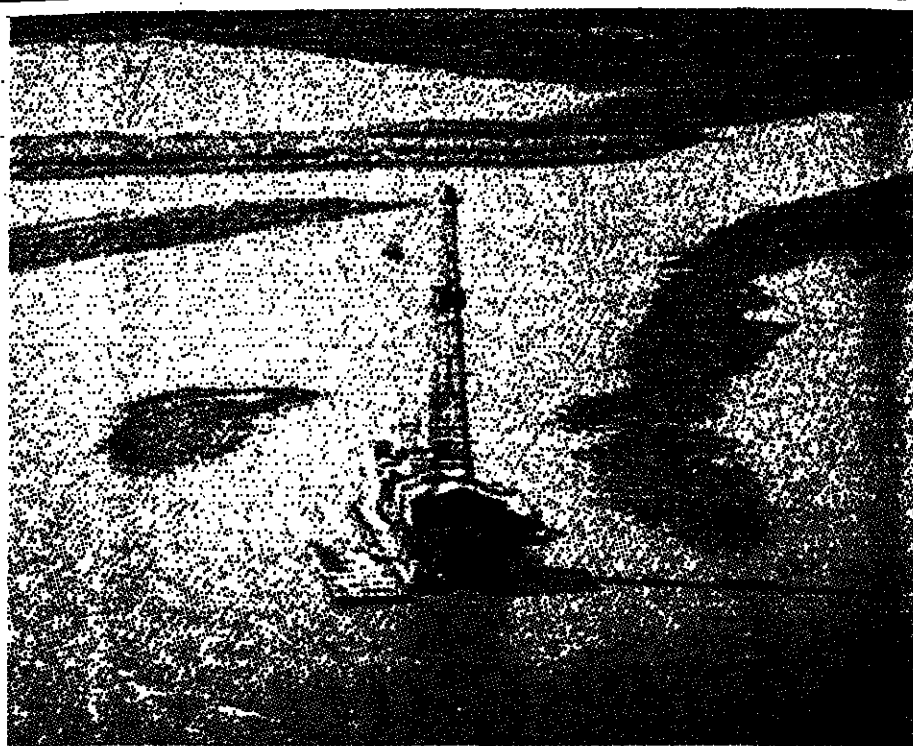
Confronting this group are Northeastern gas and oil industry officials, regional economists, and the U.S. Department of Interior which has proposed the leasing or sale of millions of acres of undersea land for oil exploration.

### Unanswered questions

The two big unanswered questions are the amount of oil located off the New England shores and the rest of the Atlantic coast, and the environmental risks to fish and plant life, coastal beaches, and marshes.

Hugh O'Rourke, executive secretary of the Boston Fisheries Association, is one of a host of fishing-industry officials opposed to giving the oil industry "carte blanche" authority to search for oil.

And while federal officials estimate there could be up to 20 billion barrels of crude oil along the Atlantic seaboard, Dr. William Laird, director of the division of exploration for the American Petroleum Institute, says nobody knows how much oil is there until drilling begins.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

### New England cautiously eyes drilling like this

Dr. Laird says there is only a 1 in 60 chance of striking a rich oil deposit "on the first drilling try."

### Headlines recalled

Citing the exception of a few headline-making offshore oil-rig spills, notably the one off Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1969, which drowned beaches in black sticky film, oil-industry officials contend existing offshore rigs produce oil safely and efficiently.

From the California coast to the Gulf of Mexico, offshore gas and oil wells currently produce 17 percent of the crude oil and natural gas produced in the United States. The New England states, as well as all states bordering the Atlantic, have no offshore oil rigs.

Now the federal government plans to sell or lease 10 million acres of offshore lands to oil companies — with sizable chunks located off the Northeastern states.

However, even the first steps of the oil-leasing process have been held up pending the outcome of a lawsuit before the U.S. Supreme Court, which is scheduled to be argued in Washington on Feb. 24.

At issue is whether the federal government or the Atlantic coastal states have the dominant claim to

undersea resources beyond the 3-mile limit.

A high-court decision in the jurisdictional dispute is not expected to be handed down until early this summer. The suit was filed by the federal government in 1969 against the State of Maine and 11 other coastal states.

Of further concern to New England governors and energy planners is what share New England states will have in the "black gold" once it starts flowing from offshore platforms. Without adequate state participation in decisions governing the use of New England offshore oil, the resource could be siphoned off for sale to other regions or even other countries, says Arnold Wallenstein, staff lawyer for the New England Regional Commission.

### Dependence noted

New England, more than any other region of the nation, is heavily dependent on high-cost imported foreign oil for its energy needs.

Paul Levey, deputy director of the Massachusetts Energy Office, says that 87 percent of the oil used in New England is imported crude — including residual oil used by electric utilities and the finer-grade, home-heating oil.

## Hard energy decisions ahead Heavy reliance on oil tests N.E. ingenuity

By Richard Hill  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
New England is finding itself with some tough decisions to make on energy.

Like other sections of the country, the six-state region sees a substantial need for additional power in coming decades. But its heavy reliance on oil as an energy source is creating problems which will not be solved quickly.

Nearly 80 percent of New England's energy comes from oil, compared to 33 percent for the rest of the United States, which turns to natural gas and coal to meet most of its energy needs.

As oil has become the most expensive major source of energy, the region finds itself paying 50 percent more for its energy than other regions. And although it leads the nation in energy conservation, New England continues to pay more as oil prices rise.

The region currently is debating how it can achieve a better energy "mix," while at the same time trying to find a balance between environmental and economic concerns.

New England's energy problem stems mainly from a lack of natural resources. Its geographical location also places it on the end of transportation lines, and its long winters create heating demands which many parts of the country do not experience.

Natural gas has to be piped in over long distances. Coal is not mined here, though it can be found nearby. Oil also is imported more easily from abroad than from U.S. sources. About 70 percent of the area's oil is imported, compared to 32 percent for the rest of the nation.

Because of that heavy reliance on imported oil, New England government and business leaders are virtually unanimous in their criticism of President Ford's imposition of an oil import tariff fee of \$3 a barrel.

### Credit eliminated

Although the region is being granted a \$1.80-a-barrel rebate, an entitlement program under which New England receives a credit of 60 cents per barrel was eliminated by the President's energy program.

Additional entitlements would have given New England an additional \$1.20 per barrel credit, according to the New England Fuel Institute,



By a staff photographer

### Nuclear power emerges from historic Plymouth

bringing the total cost back up to \$3 for each barrel for the region.

New England is currently debating how it could become less dependent on oil imports, while concentrating on trying to equalize the cost of energy nationwide. One problem it has faced in trying to present New England's case on a national level, however, is the argument that the area got itself into its present predicament because of its failure to build oil refineries or encourage offshore oil exploration, and now must pay the price.

### Dukakis viewpoint

Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, however, terms these criticisms "myths."

"New England has become heavily reliant on imported residual oil [used primarily by utilities and industry] because of federal policies," he contends. "The federal government has made the use of imported petroleum economical for New England."

Governor Dukakis points out that import quotas, which were supported by the oil industry, prevented refineries from being built in the region. In 1968, relaxation of the quota for industrial oil made New England a logical place to ship imported residual oil.

Although most governors in the region disagree with the U.S. Department of the Interior's leasing procedures for exploring possible oil and gas resources in the Georges Bank area off the New England coast, "we are willing to explore for oil," Governor Dukakis says.

Most industrial leaders are pushing immediate exploration in the area.

"We are moving as rapidly as possible to coal conversion," Governor Dukakis adds. "As many as seven generating units could be burning coal by March. We have proportionately more nuclear plants than any other region. Our consumers have cut back almost 20 percent in heating-oil consumption in the last 18 months."

Nuclear power, many energy observers believe, may hold the most promise for keeping up with New England's growing energy needs in the next two decades. The region's six nuclear plants met about 26 percent of New England's power requirements last year.

Plans call for another 10 nuclear power plants by 1985 which would supply more than 50 percent of the region's electric energy requirements.

As in other parts of the country, however, environmental and safety questions are having to be contended with first.

### Natural gas outlook

Natural gas, a relative newcomer to New England, also is seen as playing a bigger role in the region's energy picture, although there is a current shortage of gas shipped to the area, and gas companies are finding it difficult to expand service beyond their present customers.

Natural gas suppliers in the region are supporting President Ford's proposal of deregulating gas prices on new natural gas to increase domestic production. They contend present control of gas prices has discouraged drilling and has been responsible for present shortages.

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# Fledgling products boosted

Technological firms get help in starting

By Frederick H. Guldry  
Business financial writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
Despite the evident flowering of electronics businesses along Route 128, Massachusetts still feels the need to help new technology-based companies get going. The same situation exists elsewhere in New England, particularly these days, when risk capital is hard to find.

Methods differ from one state to another, but the theme is the same: look for new products that can be spun off from existing production lines to form the basis of brand-new companies.

With state-organized support — either know-how or financing or both — new firms should be coming along to provide more jobs and a broader industrial base. This, at least, is the hope.

## Way cleared

Connecticut is apparently setting the pace with its Connecticut Product Development Corporation, begun in 1973 with authorized funding of \$10 million. Progress has been slowed by a court fight over this funding, but the way has been cleared now for financing a handful of projects that have been under study.

This state-established venture-capital corporation, patterned after the British National Research and Development Corporation, may itself become a model for similar organizations in the United States. The Connecticut corporation does not take stock in the companies that it helps; instead, it puts up risk capital in return for royalties on the new products being developed.

Emphasis is not on launching new and sophisticated technology, but rather on helping a company put to use good ideas its employees have developed but which do not fit neatly into present operations.

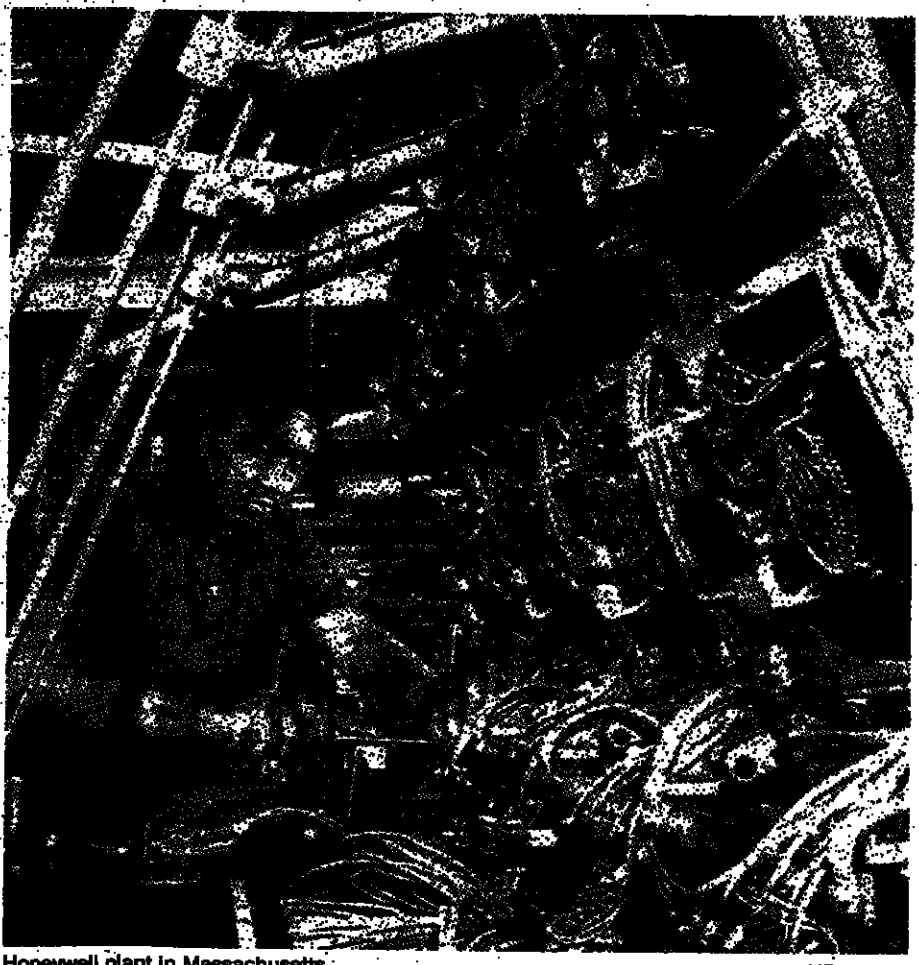
The company might be reluctant to develop the new product through a large commitment of its own capital, but it might be willing to put up some money of its own, to be supplemented by the state venture-capital funds.

"Some company money is needed to assure a strong interest on the company's part," said K. E. V. Willis, executive director of the Connecticut Product Development Corporation.

## Funds granted

Two boosts were given by the United States Department of Commerce: \$200,000 for two years' administrative expenses under an Economic Development Administration grant, and a contract under the department's experimental technological innovation program, which made \$300,000 available over a five-year period.

The latter contract will enable the federal government to study closely he impact the Connecticut venture-capital project has on the state's economy. This could encourage similar support of state programs elsewhere.



Honeywell plant in Massachusetts UPI photo

## Worker assembles complex computer

Mr. Willis said some 80 proposals have been evaluated. Of these, five have been approved for support from an initial \$500,000 to be raised by bonds. One of these contracts will be with an individual entrepreneur; the rest are with existing companies.

"The corporation expects to be self-supporting in the long run," Mr. Willis said, "and to generate royalties from successful projects, patent licensing, and inventions."

At the private level, the MIT Development Foundation, established in 1972, is helping to "translate unexploited ideas at Massachusetts Institute of Technology into viable new enterprises," said John O. Flender, the foundation's treasurer.

The foundation acquires for the benefit of MIT an equity share in each new enterprise it spawns, Mr. Flender said. About 150 ideas have been examined to date. Of these, four are being actively developed.

One company, Rheocast Corporation, makes use of an MIT metallurgical process which imparts certain qualities to alloys, permitting them to be die-cast or forged more cheaply than at present. The process has immediate application in cheaper production of brass and bronze parts, and may be useful in the steel industry, too.

## Durable-cutting tools

The foundation helped form the company and has commitments for "substantial funding," according to Mr. Flender.

Another company, Surftech Corporation, is almost ready to go to venture-capital sources, Mr. Flender reported. This company is a manufacturer of coated tungsten-carbide inserts — disposable cutting tools — developed at MIT. These are said to last eight to 10 times as long as conventional inserts.

"They've just started looking for money," Mr. Flender said. The foundation does not put up capital, but helps fledgling enterprises get into a position where they can go out and seek financing.

The foundation is also helping Maine to establish an Institute for Innovative Enterprise, designed to

provide leadership in generating new companies for that sparsely industrialized state.

Halsey Smith, director of the University of Maine's Center for Research and Advanced Study, said the state is "not responsive to traditional means of stimulating business development." He is seeking to chart a long-range program, rather than go after quick, dramatic, but temporary gains.

H. Nelson Upthegrove, project director at the center, said the goals are "to identify and trace the elements stimulating innovation which are missing in Maine and to formulate a plan to reduce these deficiencies and to generate an ongoing new enterprise process."

Mrs. David Rockefeller gave the center \$10,000 at the end of 1974. This supplements \$40,000 provided by the state in 1973. This money is used for administrative expenses. There is no seed capital at present.

But center officials see brighter prospects: there is money in Maine, and it just has to be coaxed into local projects.

# NEW ENGLAND — INDUSTRY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

## How Springfield revived business Industrial parks plan comes to rescue when old buildings cramp expansion

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.  
Springfield puts business ahead of pleasure — when it means giving an economic uplift to the area.

A few years ago an 18-hole municipal golf course was relocated to make way for an industrial park. Today 3,000 people work on the site where once golf carts roamed.

Memorial Industrial Park, as it is called, is one of five such parks sponsored by the Springfield Area Development Corporation, a nonprofit group dating back to 1960. At that time 15 organizations put up \$300,000 and went into "hot land-selling but job-creating business," according to Paul J. Greeley, executive director of the Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

## Right time, right place

The timing was great. Some of Springfield's industrial firms were feeling the pinch of location right in the city, in old multi-storied buildings where it hardly made sense to install new equipment. Some companies were getting feelers from other cities, complete with market surveys to show the advantages of relocating away from Springfield.

The \$300,000 to capitalize the development corporation came from banks, utilities, newspapers, and retailers — all of which were firmly planted in Springfield and determined to stay. They latched onto the idea of financing industrial parks to enable their customers — big businesses and their employees — to stay in the Springfield area. Another \$500,000 loan, interest-free, was later assembled by that same group to finance the industrial parks on land bought with the original capital.

Since then, the success of the series of industrial parks has enabled the development corporation to pay back the \$500,000 loan. Today there are buildings worth \$50 million, and the

city's tax rolls have benefited accordingly. The development group now has a net worth of \$1.5 million and has "great borrowing power," Mr. Greeley said.

He ticks off these essential elements of Springfield's success with its industrial parks:

• The effort was "business-oriented, not charity or do-goodism." It was run "as if for profit," even though by a nonprofit organization.

• There was "massive teamwork between the business and public sectors." Mr. Greeley said that in any such program "the mayor and city council have to be 100 percent participants."

Springfield invested more than \$1 million to bring water, streets, and curbs right to the edge of the parks.

"It took three or four years to get off the ground," Mr. Greeley recalled. "That's the lesson to learn in this business."

Donald A. Binns, manager for area and economic development with the Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce, agrees that desire and persistence are vital to such a self-help effort.

"It is most important to grow locally," he noted. "About 80 percent of our work is with existing industries in the area. In the last 14 years about 10,000 jobs have been created or retained."

The chamber makes no effort to distinguish these categories, since it makes little difference whether new jobs are added or existing ones are kept in Springfield. The important thing is to bring about as much employment as possible.

Naturally, Springfield's record has attracted attention elsewhere in New England.

"Some people have been coming to see our operation, but most of them go home and do nothing," Mr. Greeley said.

However, nearby West Springfield and East Longmeadow are close enough to be well aware of what Springfield has accomplished and to be eligible for direct help from the development group.

In West Springfield the group has been asked to take over an existing 130-acre industrial park. And in East Longmeadow the group bought 120 acres of industrially-zoned land at the town's request.

In both cases, community support and financial commitments were required, since these were shown to be crucial to Springfield's own success.

## Harvard to train industrial chiefs

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
Harvard University has announced a new program for training the managers of New England's technologically high-powered industries.

The program will train computer scholars and businessmen side by side in how to use advanced computer technology to achieve the goals of business, industry, and government.

The program will lead to the degree of Master of Engineering, according to Harvey Brooks, dean of Harvard's Division of Engineering and Applied Physics.

"Potential candidates for the information sciences program would typically have worked with computers, perhaps as a manager of a data-processing center, or as a financial analyst for a bank, or as a data-processing specialist for a corporation or government agency," says a university spokesman.



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# NEW ENGLAND — TOURISM ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

## Ski business looks rosy if slopes adjust to the times

By L. Dana Gatlin  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Gene McMasters, whose job it is to bring more skiers to Loon Mountain in central New Hampshire, thinks he knows one good reason why the future of New England ski resorts looks rosy.

"It's going to cost the guy from Washington or Virginia \$2,000 to take a family of four to the Rockies for a week," he says. "The same guy can drive the family up to New England for \$600 for the week."

In a business that has always attracted the high-income market, getting price-oriented to boost business obviously is not the whole answer. But it is playing an increasingly important part in the thinking of some New England resort operators.

### Growth rate evaporated

Only a few years ago, New England ski areas were relying on a near-automatic growth rate of an estimated 10 percent new skiers a year. Booming land and condominium sales added to the cash flow, if not exactly big profits. Now, the growth rate has evaporated like spring snows. Massive land sales are a thing of the past. And a number of resorts are in deep financial trouble.

With the return of adequate snowfalls this winter, after three snow-starved years, the skiers are coming again, and business is good. But debt-ridden resorts recognize that they

must know more about who their potential customers are, which resorts they will go to, and why.

### Change detected

"The West is mobbed this year," says ski area consultant James Branch. But he detects a change in the pattern of winter vacations that augurs well for efficiently run, service-oriented resorts near the Northeast population centers.

"Those who used to go to Europe are going West," says Mr. Branch. "Those who went West are staying home. People will demand and get recreation even in relatively bad times. But more and more it will be out of operating funds, not savings put away for the big trip."

That means people spending relatively less, going away for shorter periods and closer to home, according to Mr. Branch. "And this means that areas like [New Hampshire's] Loon and Waterville Valley will cash in," he forecasts.

### Taste of freedom

To underscore his point, he says that while operating days dropped by 40 percent in New England last winter, skier visits lagged by only 32 percent, despite the gas shortage and worst snow year in a quarter century.

The paradox in all this is something called "the skiing experience." It is supposed to be a taste of freedom, joyous, close to nature.

Given the finite capacity of present ski areas, will long lines and overcrowding make it no longer worth the expense? (Lift ticket prices alone run from \$10 to \$12 on weekends and holidays at major resorts.)

### Limited sales

The key to the orderly growth of skiing is "the limited lift-ticket concept or controlled skiing population," says Mr. McMasters. The "total experience" requires that there be no overcrowding, he says. That means at

peak periods more ski areas (like Loon and a few others in New Hampshire and Vermont) also will have to limit ticket sales or institute a reservation system — and charge a premium for the privilege of not waiting in line.

The other side of the coin is getting more people, including the all-important new skier, on the slopes midweek and at low season, when there are no lines and empty lodge rooms. And it is in this area that the ski industry in general and the Northeast in particular is focusing its increasingly price-oriented marketing attack.

### Modest price

For example, Thomas A. Corcoran of Waterville Valley and John Christie of Saddleback, Maine, want to explore with ski manufacturers the possibility of selling a beginner's rental skis to him for a modest price at the end of his ski week to ensure the sport has a new skier "hooked." New York ski centers are trying a similar experiment. Such an innovation, if successful, could radically change ski equipment retailing.

Besides proximity, New England skiing has three major assets to promote, say resort operators: "guaranteed snow" (with even many "upcountry" resorts covering large portions of their acreage with man-made snow, although the future effect of the energy crisis on snowmaking is still unknown), excellent ski schools with long experience, and "New England atmosphere."

Finding agreement on just how to sell those three assets is not easy, however. Mr. Corcoran says "New England is too heterogeneous" to market as a whole.

Despite New England's relatively recent and cautious entry into packaging ski vacations through travel agents and airlines, he says, specific promotions for specific audiences already show signs of promise.

## Bicentennial draws more visitors

By David Langworthy  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
New England's storied quaintness — pristine countryside and timeless villages (best come upon discretely, through covered bridges) — is more than just a treat for the eyes. It is one of the area's major economic resources.

That special meeting of history and natural beauty threading throughout the six states annually attracts visitors in numbers large enough to establish tourism as the region's second-largest employer and money-maker — outdistanced in dollars only by manufacturing.

David Balfour, director of the New England Council (NEC), an economic development organization maintained by business and industry, calls tourism "an industry without smokestacks."

In a "normal" year, according to the council's figures, more than 6 million families visit New England, leaving behind dollars for meals, gasoline, accommodations, and recreation. In 1974 visitors to the six states pumped a total of \$6 billion into the region's economy, providing jobs for countless waitresses, clerks, maids, and lifeguards from the mountains of Vermont to the beaches of Cape Cod.

### Tourism to flourish

In this bicentennial year of 1975, tourism in New England is expected to continue to thrive, despite the threat of higher gasoline prices or rationing and a dreary economic outlook nationally. Best preliminary estimate by NEC indicates that 1975 will be an "excellent year" for tourism in the region.

"I do not see a massive influx of tourists caused by the bicentennial, primarily because of the energy situation and the economy," Mr. Balfour says. "But the season should be a good one. The attraction of the bicentennial will counteract the energy and economy situation to give us good crowds."

Each of the six states has its own plans for the celebration of the nation's 200th birthday.

● In Massachusetts the two-year "party" will get under way in April at Lexington and Concord with a recreation of the first skirmish of the Revolutionary War, between the Minutemen and British troops. The celebration will continue for 20 months under the auspices of the Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission and city and town groups.

● In Connecticut visitors will be directed to the home of Nathan Hale



By Pete Main, staff photographer

### Plimoth Plantation: olden times come alive

In Coventry and to a production in the capital of Hartford, explaining Connecticut's role in the Revolution.

● Visitors to Vermont will be encouraged to see sites around Lake Champlain, where Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" assembled prior to their famous attack on the British at Fort Ticonderoga in New York.

● In New Hampshire, tourists will be offered a guide to architecture, with emphasis on buildings of the pre-Civil War era.

● Maine will re-create Benedict Arnold's trek up the Kennebec River on his way to Quebec in 1775.

● Rhode Island towns will celebrate the nation's birthday throughout the summer of 1975 with a variety of celebrations ranging from dances to varied presentations in Newport.

In addition, the states will cooperate through NEC to maintain the New England Heritage Trail, a 2,000-mile route through historical areas in the region.

The Heritage Trail has been funded by the six states for a number of years but has been little used by the average tourists. Officials hope the tour

will become more popular with the increased emphasis on history during the bicentennial celebration.

### Museum guide expanded

NEC also expects to issue an expanded version of its guide to New England museums. The map of the Heritage Trail and the guide will be available to the public at state-run tourist information stops in each of the six states.

What is the future of tourism in New England after the bicentennial celebration? NEC and the six states are working to give the area an image as a "four-seasons" resort.

Already in Maine, state authorities are busy convincing resort operators in traditional "summer" areas to open sooner and close later in the season.

And the trend is regionwide: Vermont and New Hampshire spend nearly half of their tourist budget promoting winter activities.

"We hope that not too far in the future people will think of New England regardless of the season," says Mr. Balfour.

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# Ten of largest mutual funds located in Boston N.E. firms pack financial clout

## NEW ENGLAND—FINANCE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

By John D. Moorhead  
Business-financial writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston money managers talk about the different flavor of doing business in New England.

It is quieter, they say. Rumors do not fly as fast as they do in the highly charged atmosphere of Wall Street. People in the Boston financial community often are described as "contemplative," they are said to have more time to look at the whole picture, to be "objective."

But do not assume this means that New England has little financial clout. Some \$85 billion in assets is wielded by the galaxy of New England-based money management firms, and that money reaches out to work all over the globe.

No official figures are available on just how much money New Englanders do control, and that \$85 billion number is a give-or-take \$5 billion affair, but solid totals are available on

one segment of the financial community: mutual funds.

### City leads open-enders

And here Boston leads the pack in open-end mutual funds.

"This is the mutual fund capital of the nation," says James Dowd, president of the Boston Stock Exchange. "The idea of mutual funds was born in Boston, when the Massachusetts Investors Trust was established in 1924. Ten of the largest mutual funds in the world are here in the city," he adds.

Figures from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission bear him out. Of the \$46 billion invested in open-end mutual funds nationwide on June 30, 1974, a total of \$12 billion was controlled in Boston.

Open-end mutual funds are those which continue to grow as new capital is invested. Two other types of investment funds, closed-end funds and institutional trusts, also are monitored by the SEC. The dollar volume in these funds is smaller, and Boston

controls only 10 percent or so of the money invested in them.

Banks are another strong force in the New England economic community. Boston banks control some \$12 billion in assets.

Some movement away from foreign investment by New England banks is seen by James M. Howell, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, which many say is the most influential of the Boston banks.

"There is some tendency for U.S. banks to move more financial activity back home, as more European investment comes to the U.S.," he says. "I foresee a significant increase in foreign investment along the Eastern seaboard after the end of the 1974-75 recession."

"European investors very much want to come," he adds, "because \$25 billion, one-third of all personal income in the U.S., is concentrated in the megalopolis between Washington and Boston. That is equal to the total personal income of France and Germany combined."

He maintains that these overseas investors "want to nestle under the wing of MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) on the one hand and the Boston financial community on the other."

Insurance companies and investment advisers make up the rest of the New England money management picture. A Boston Globe survey two years ago computed their assets at \$17 billion for insurance companies and \$23 billion for investment managers. This total is significantly higher today.

The Boston investment advisers gathered together under that general heading are a disparate group. They range from the stockholder who handles securities purchases for large numbers of clients to the patrician lawyer who conducts all the business affairs of a wealthy family quietly and out of the view of the general public.

Boston is not the financial headquarters of the nation. New York has that honor.

But it has plenty of weight to throw around, which it does with the graceful movements of the dancer rather than the brute force of the fullback.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Financial office buildings dominate Boston skyline

## N.E. assets: maturity, inventiveness

By Arthur L. Barrett Jr.  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Compact and well-defined, the Northeastern corner of the United States, known as New England—six states, 12 million people—generally reserves its hoopla, fireworks, and pageantry for special occasions: the Fourth of July, for one. The upcoming bicentennial observance, for another.

Otherwise the region tends to stick very much to the business at hand, the business ahead. It is a commitment traceable to instinct, inclination, skill, and necessity.

Conservative? Perhaps.

Mature, too. "Maturity" may not yet appear as a regular, quantifiable, entry in anyone's asset analysis. In some circles it may well be regarded as a liability.

The severe strains of national and international business cycle developments—currently marked by an extraordinary combination of inflation and recession—are undeniably challenging, however. The "maturity" that characterizes the New England region has developed during two centuries of taking on just such challenges... for itself and

through mobile, exportable resources, the rest of the nation and the world as a whole.

The effort, inevitably, has been and remains a testing one.

Quantifiable or not, the seasoning of New England represents an asset of considerable value—savored and tapped by those who know it at firsthand, be it spring, summer, fall, or winter on the calendar or the business cycle.

In an era of raised and rising consciousness on the global energy front, New England's mineral resources are clearly minuscule or, timber aside, unfathomed off its shoreline. The area has learned to live with this circumstance—an exportable lesson in itself and a distinct part of the maturation process.

Beyond "maturity" and the judgment and resourcefulness that go with it, New England's tangible, functioning assets include the kind with signs in front of them.

Financial resources in the region's seasoned, but low-profile, banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions are conservatively estimated to total \$80 billion. Responsible deployment of these solid financial assets—whether locally, nationally, or internationally—is a year-

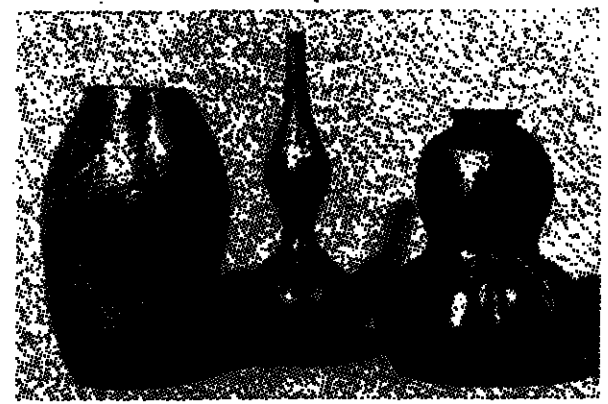
round undertaking in quiet offices in Boston, Hartford, Providence, or Casco, Maine; yes, Casco, Maine.

Over the years "recycled" New England-housed dollars have given rise, literally, to: the pioneering Route 128 electronics and advanced technology galaxy just outside Boston; post-Nautilus submarine building in Groton, Conn.

The area's abundant dollar resources and in-house financial acumen are reinforced by, among other things, world renowned education, medical, health-care institutions. Their faculties, students, and graduates hail from, and often return to, Cornish Flat, N.H.; Santa Fe, N.M.; London; Beirut, Lebanon; Tokyo; or Singapore. Their quiet and continuing basic research and development work—privately and publicly supported—fills uncounted volumes on library or laboratory shelves. It also has helped fill factories, at home and abroad, with men and women using new skills to produce myriad new products or provide services more effectively.

Mr. Barrett is director of economic development for the New England Council, a group maintained by New England business and industry.

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# education

## Indonesia turns to TV teaching

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Indonesia is about to unite its islands by means of a satellite that will allow even the remotest jungle villages to receive television. Many receivers will have 12-channel capacity.

There is no telephone system connecting Indonesia's islands, but TV programs will be common fare. There are no nationally distributed newspapers, but TV will reach every village. Hundreds of thousands of Indonesians who are illiterate will be able to learn in their own language. Instruction will come via satellite to those who have never traveled more than five miles from where they were born.

But what will be programmed into the television? What curriculum will be taught? What programs will be broadcast? How will this enormous potential be used? Indonesia's opportunity raises questions being asked worldwide.

According to Shigenari Futagami, educational television specialist at the World Bank, no nation has a truly outstanding system for using television to teach. He notes that television has been available for more than 25 years and still no nation has begun to use its full potential.

### Japan leads

Saying he hoped he would not sound chauvinistic, he explained that Japan has been able to develop some very good TV programs both in mathematics and in the sciences.

As Mr. Futagami noted, the problems in using good programs are old and tired and have been around as long as television hardware has. The major opponents to direct instruction by television are teachers — those entrusted with the job of educating. They are the ones, Mr. Futagami explains, who have been the major cause of the lack of creative educational TV software.

But, he says, so many Japanese teachers have difficulty with the new math, and so many teachers know they cannot keep up with new discoveries in science, that they are more willing for courses to be taught via television in these fields than any other. Thus, these are the most highly developed educational TV fields in Japan.

### For all ages

TV instruction in both mathematics and science is adapted for all ages. It includes general information for adults with no formal schooling; simple teaching for



very young children; advanced techniques and information for graduate students.

Japanese educators, Mr. Futagami says, believe very strongly in results from paper and pencil tests. They have found, much to their surprise, that the television instruction, even though relying heavily on visual and oral imagery, has helped with paper and pencil tests. He cited this as a major reason Japanese educators support some TV instruction at every level of schooling.

Mr. Futagami sees the problem in such developing countries as Indonesia as being different from TV instruction in the United States or Japan. In less developed areas, the teachers themselves are only marginally literate, and are very far behind in their knowledge.

### Curriculum experts agree

For example, most primary school teachers in Indonesia have never been to college; they have only the equivalent of a high-school education. And they have never, in the area of science for example, done an experiment with even the simplest equipment. If Indonesian children are to learn what air is; what air pressure does, and how air can be used as a force, they will have to learn it from TV.

Most curriculum experts agree that an enormous amount of what now is taught in schools, either through textbooks or lectures, could much more quickly and effectively be taught via television.

I asked Mr. Futagami: "Is it possible that the underdeveloped nations will show more advanced countries how to write good programs for educational TV?" How do you describe a twinkling eye, a shrugging of shoulders, a spreading of the hands?

## Good knots tied to good camping

Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

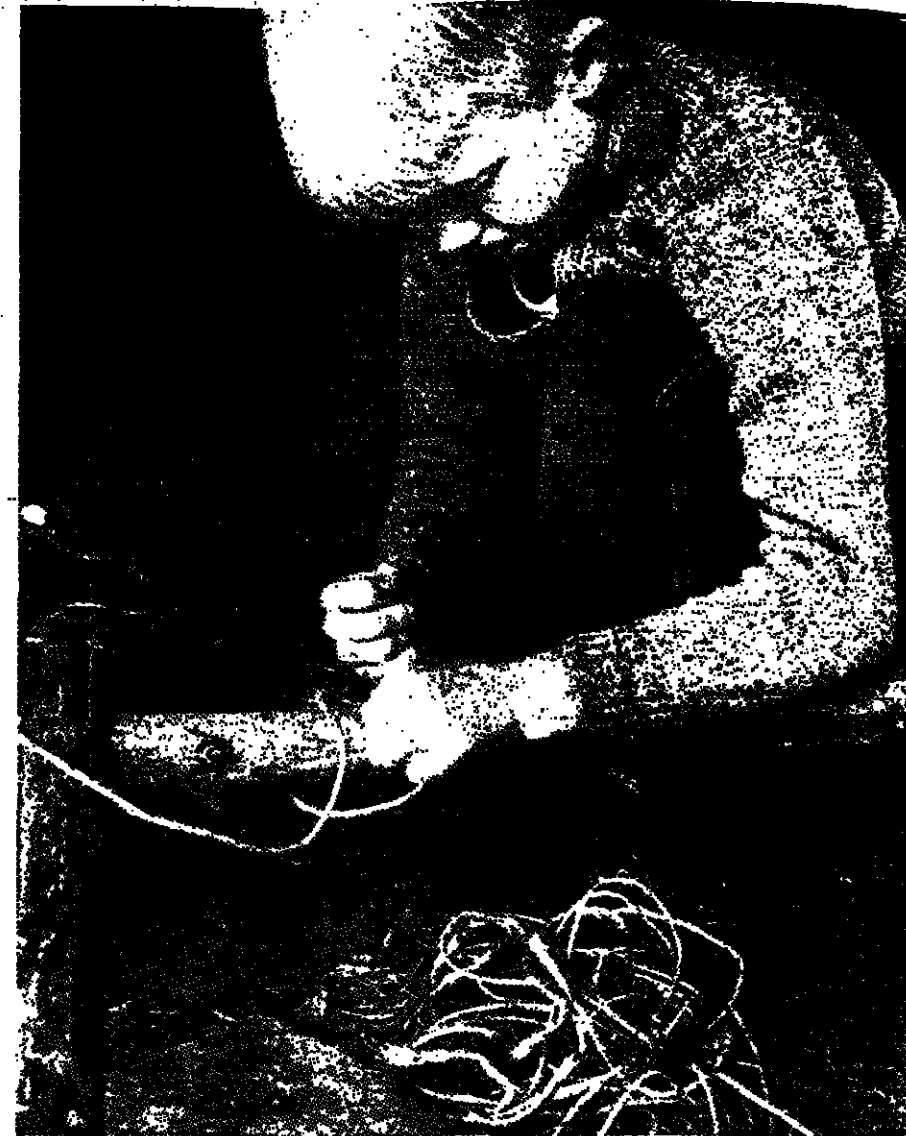
Many a camper has spent many an hour trying to discipline awkward fingers to tie the proper knots for the appropriate task. A Girl Scout camp in the Adirondacks once required that each two-week camper learn not only to tie knots but to lash sticks together before the first camp meal could be eaten.

Campers would arrive on Sunday and find that the previous two-weekers would have completely taken apart the stands to hold wash basins, toothbrush holders, clotheslines, and even collapsed the smaller tents.

At first some of the older incoming campers thought this a mean trick. That was before they did their own lashing and knot tying. Then they stood back, surveyed the neatly arranged camp area, and experienced that pride of "we made this ourselves for ourselves."

Wilderness or campcraft skills began to fade from many organized summer camps, and were replaced with highly structured athletic activities. Now, there is a swing back to campcraft skills. More and more camps, in order to get counselors interested in coming back year after year, find that they must offer a rugged and pioneer-like program.

The renewed interest in the environment, in ecology, in "doing your own thing," has brought back to camping what has been a part of its traditional lure. That wonderful learning to cope with simple materials in a potentially hostile but really friendly world.



By a staff photographer

Left over right . . . right over left . . .

Certainly those youngsters who do rock climbing with ropes want to be sure that their companions don't just know the theory of knot tying, but are skillful without a shadow of a doubt. The young chap (above) looks to

be at the beginning stages. With plenty of extra twine, we can be sure before the supper gong rings, he'll have those two poles lashed together and consider the square knot a "cinch."

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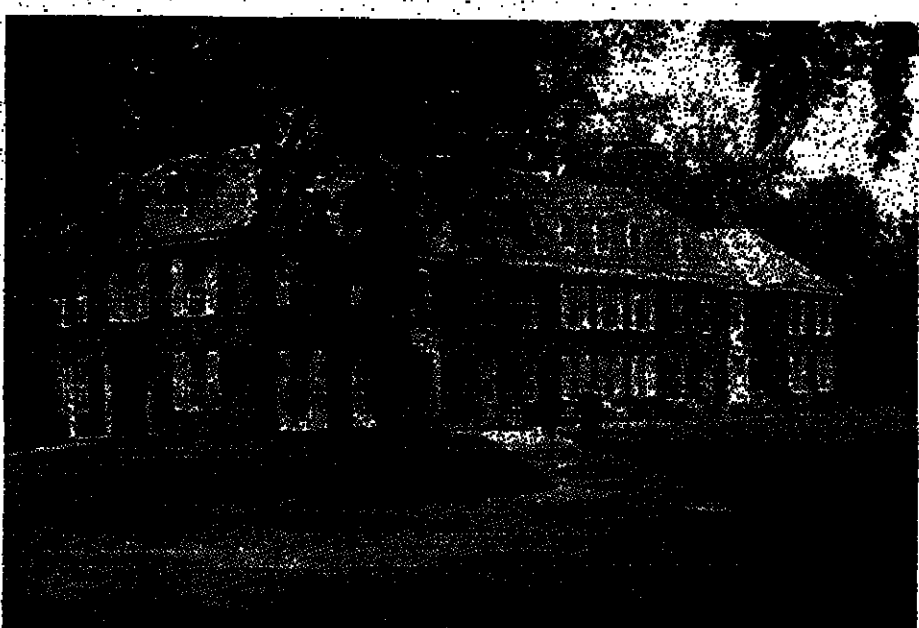
# NEW ENGLAND — EDUCATION ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

## Private schools: serving, thriving

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Since 1960, more than 15 New England independent schools have closed their doors. In the same period of time, though, more than 20 new private schools in this six-state region have been established.

No area of the United States is more closely associated with private/independent schooling than is New England.



Private schools draw students from many areas

Connecticut, for example, with just over 3 million in population, supports more independent schools than does California with its more than 20 million residents. And Massachusetts leads the nation with its more than 75 college-preparatory boarding and day schools.

Students from afar  
According to the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, one of every four accredited high schools in the six-state region is a nonpublic school.

Many of these schools draw students from nearly every state and from several foreign countries. One of the best known is Deerfield Academy, in Deerfield, Mass. This all-boys boarding school was established in 1797, enrolls approximately 500 students, and has more than 70 full-time faculty members for a teacher-student ratio of about 1:7.

St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., established in 1886, has an endowment of more than \$40 million and enrolls students from around the world. It has been coeducational since 1971.

While graduates of these costly private schools go to colleges and universities across the United States, the top preference is for the Ivy League colleges, particularly those in New England. And this, of course, is one reason New England "prep" schools are so sought after — their success in getting students into highly selective colleges is world-renowned, reason enough for many parents to spend \$16,000 for four years of secondary schooling.

**Funds provided**  
A little-known fact about New England private schools is their participation in providing high-school education for rural children. Many Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine communities are too small to have

their own high schools. Instead, after completion of the early grades, the town provides each high-school-age child with his share of the town's taxes toward his education. (This may be as little as \$500 for a year.)

Lyndon Institute in Lyndon Center, Vt., is a case in point. Nearly 80 percent of its students are day pupils and come from the surrounding area, bringing with them their town checks to pay for secondary schooling. The other 20 percent are boarding students who come from across the United States.

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## financial

Variable  
interest  
mortgages?

By David T. Cook  
Business-financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Some U.S. homeowners could find their monthly mortgage payments reduced under a proposal now getting a critical congressional reception. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) wants to permit the federally chartered savings and loans associations in the U.S. to write new mortgages whose interest rate could be changed — up or down — as often as twice a year. In periods of falling interest rates, such as the current one, homeowners could find their mortgage interest costs reduced by up to 1/4 percent every six months.

But because interest rates could be increased by a like percent in tight money periods, Congress is planning to give the variable rate mortgage (VRM) proposal a very hard look.

## Action likely

Several observers consider it likely that Congress will block the FHLBB's plan to launch the variable rate mortgage regulation by September of 1975.

While a variable mortgage interest rate scheme has voter appeal in periods of declining interest rates, interest charges "stand a chance of going up," a Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee counsel notes. Senators on the Banking Committee are thus "a little leary" of allowing the FHLBB to put its new mortgage regulation into force, he adds.

A subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee is already arranging hearings on the variable mortgage plan. And a staffer for the full committee thinks the panel "will move to halt" the plan. The Senate Banking Committee is also reported to be considering hearings on the mortgage plan.

Congressional opposition forced the Home Loan Bank Board to abandon an earlier VRM regulation it proposed in 1973. The lack of a uniform federal VRM regulation has not kept some forms of variable mortgages from being offered by state-chartered S&Ls in scattered locations, industry observers say.

Supporters of variable mortgages feel the current period of declining interest rates is an ideal time to sell the variable mortgage concept. The U.S. League of Savings Associations, an industry trade group, "heartily endorses" the FHLBB proposal, says Ken Thygeson, the group's chief economist.

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## Consumer benefits claimed

Proponents of the mortgage plan claim it has several advantages for consumers as a group, even in periods when mortgage rates are rising.

Keeping mortgage rates up with current interest rate trends would allow S&Ls to offer savers a more competitive return on their funds, thus insuring an improved supply of money for new mortgage loans that also support the housing industry, they say.

Supporters further argue that with VRMs, new borrowers do not subsidize the lower interest rates that would otherwise be paid by holders of older mortgages.

The FHLBB plan would not affect existing mortgages. Proponents also contend the bank board has built so many consumer protection features into the proposed regulation that many savings institutions might be reluctant to use it, says economist Thygeson.

For example, the money market interest rate index on which a decision to raise mortgage rates is based would have to be out of the S&Ls control. Interest rate increases on loans could not exceed 1/4 percent every six months nor more than 2.5 percent over the total loan period. Finally, borrowers would get 45 days notice of a change in interest rates and while downward changes would be mandatory, upward adjustments would be voluntary.

When the interest rate on a homeowners' mortgage was increased, he could either prepay the rest of the loan without penalty, extend the term of the loan, or increase his payments.

While the bank board regulation would not force S&Ls to offer only variable rate mortgages, they may be tempted to do so. At the nation's largest S&L, Home Savings and Loan Association in Los Angeles (where VRMs are first offered in March), customers will have no other mortgage option, a loan department officer says.

And VRM critics note that while interest rates are currently falling, the large amount of borrowing the federal government will do over the next year to finance its deficit could force up interest rates, hurting those with variable mortgages.

## Market pursues upward path

By Ron Scherer  
Business-financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Despite some profit taking last week, stock prices moved higher in continued active trading.

Helping boost the market was its continued upward momentum in the past several weeks, pumping up the Dow Jones industrial average 15.57 points to 749.77. Advancing issues edged declining issues 978 to 761.

Through the week the market showed signs of losing some of its steam but still ignored analysts who predicted it was due for a pullback.

As Myron Helman, analyst at Shields Model Roland, Inc., views the market, "There are a lot of people sitting on the fence who want to buy into the market at a lower

## Week on Wall Street

level. However, the market has not moved lower, so some kind of extremely bullish news would push them into the market. Then, the market will be ready for its pullback."

To Mr. Helman such a bullish announcement came Friday when a sharp rise in the short interest was announced by the New York Stock Exchange, a sign many investors are expecting prices to come down sometime soon. Short sellers are individuals who have sold shares of borrowed stock in hopes of buying them back later at a lower price. The short interest represents the number of shares not yet repurchased for return to lenders.

Also, large inflows of money into mutual funds in January have been observed, a possible sign small investors have returned to the marketplace via mutual funds to get in on the market rise.

Even if these announcements do not touch off a buying spree this week, continued weakness in the money market is forcing many investors into the stock market anyway.

Once again, the prime interest rate fell to 8 1/4 percent last week and indications finally came that the Federal Reserve System was able to get the nation's money supply to grow. Analysts anticipate the Fed is getting ready to cut the discount rate to 6 1/4 percent from 6 3/4 percent. The discount rate is the interest rate banks pay to borrow from the Fed.

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

## Japanese production index declines

Tokyo  
Japan's seasonally adjusted index of mining and manufacturing production plummeted a record 4.7 percent in December from November, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday. The December industrial production was off 14.9 percent from a year earlier.

## British store to open Paris branch

Paris  
The British chain store giant, Marks & Spencer, will open a huge store Feb. 28 in the heart of Paris, facing the Galleries Lafayette, once the queen of French department stores.

Today a Swiss group heads the list of French big-store sales with \$227 million in Printemps-Hausmann, near the Galleries Lafayette, and Printemps-Nation. By far the biggest men's clothing retailers in France are Burtons, also Britain's biggest.

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## Batter up

Both boys were planning parties. The younger child was celebrating his seventh birthday and had invited seven friends: six boys and a girl. When asked why Buffy had been selected, the child replied that she laughed a lot and could run fast. And so the party happened with eight boys, Buffy, and a big birthday cake.

The older child, now nine, invited friends for an after school baseball game and hot dog roast. When he handed me his list of invitees, my eyes paused at the name "Mimi."

"Is she the only girl you're asking?"

"Sure. You know, Mom, you don't have to ask just boys or just girls to a party."

"I know that, Honey. But why Mimi?"

He grinned easily and answered, "She's the best baseball player in the class. Can she come?"

"Of course."

I looked at my son and realized how simple it still was for him and for his friends. I thought about Mimi and remembered back to another youngster named Ann.

Ann lived in a small village not far from a middle-sized East Coast city. She attended a one-room school and at recess played baseball with the other kids. As second and third grader, she was among the last picked for a team and felt honored to be permitted to play left field — a position which, for her, required a great deal of standing still and little else.

But by fourth grade, Ann's batting had improved. Being a fast runner, a lefty, and a "switch hitter," Ann soon became second or third called as the teams would choose up. School was fun that year, but recess became very special through that mild, sunlit spring. School bells simply signaled an enforced time out in the continuous game. The teams started arriving an hour early, staying late, and biding back after dinner to continue the great sport.

Finally, the summer between fourth and fifth grades began. Word filtered to the swimming hole that our village and others nearby were to be organized into a softball league and we would play for a gilded trophy. During the week before the news became official, everybody bagged peanut butter sandwiches and spent days at the school yard practicing for the team.

Late one night I overheard my parents talking. "It's not fair to her. She plays well. She should be told about the team."

"No. She plays well. Let her at least enjoy the practice time and have a little longer to be just a kid."

At breakfast the next morning I asked my father about the conversation.

"The rules the teams use don't allow girls to play."



"Long Thoughts": Photograph by John Arms

"But I'm as good as any of them, except Charlie."

"Yes, I know. It's not a good rule, but they're not going to change it for you, Ann. What do you want to do?"

"I'll keep practicing until they tell me to stop."

A horn honked outside. The driver had arrived. My father bent to kiss me good-bye and, tapping me not so gently on the chin, whispered, "You're as good as Charlie. Don't ever let them know you're disappointed."

So, the team was chosen. I became scorekeeper for the games and remained part of the team for practices. Being products of our times, I and my friends accepted the "sportsmanship" implied within the rules for the children's version of a great American pastime called baseball.

Still remembering, I held my son's list. Mimi has no conception that playing baseball as well as she can is

simply part of the warm-up for her bigger game known as living.

Now, decades after Ann's game, Little League, Midget Ball, and Pee-Wee officials seem threatened by the concept that little girls might want to play softball. If it weren't so sad, their preoccupation with outdated rules would be almost amusing. These "officials" have a wide open chance to hit the long ball and go for a record, but at the moment they seem inclined to prefer to call the game on account of darkness and clutching empty score cards and dragging worn-out equipment, head back into the sunset of an earlier era.

Our child's baseball party happened. Mimi hit a homer in the great little kid backyard classic. As she crossed the home-made plate, the joy in her eyes was something all officials should be forced to face as

they struggle to exclude kids from what, after all, is simply a game — not a prep school for major league talent.

Ann Elliott

[This is a Polish translation of today's religious article]  
Tłumaczenie artykułu religijnego, który zamieścił na tej stronie w języku angielskim  
[Poleć tłumaczenie dzisiaj się na Internet!]

## Nadzieja dla alkoholika

Wiedziałam, że Jakub pije, zanim wyszedł za niego. To się zaczęło w czasie studiów na uniwersytecie. Potem wpadł w nałóg i było coraz gorzej i gorzej. W międzyczasie przyszedł na świat nasz ukochany córeczka, a ja zaczęłam studiować Chrześcijańską Naukę.

Zrozpaczona stanem Jakuba, poszłam do praktykującego Chrześcijańską Naukę. Kiedy mu powiedziałam o daremnych próbach dopomożenia mężowi, spojrzał na mnie i łagodnie powiedział: "Ależ to kochany człowiek! To mnie doprawdy zaskoczyło."

A praktykujący mówił dalej: "Mąż Pani w istocie rzeczy taknie Boga. Ludzie, którzy piją, zwykle szukają jakiegoś zaspokożenia. Ale można je znaleźć tylko w Bogu".

Gdy wracałam podciągając do domu, uświadomiłam sobie, że pochwyciłam przebieg czegoś cudownego. Zobaczyłam jasno, że rzeczywisty duchowy człowiek, którego Bóg stworzył, nie potrzebuje pić, nie potrzebuje uciekać od problemów, nie potrzebuje niczyjej aprobaty ani jakiegos szczególnego osiągnięcia. Do mnie należało jedynie przyjąć prawdziwą tożsamość mojego męża i w nią uwierzyć.

Gdy Jakub wrócił tegoż wieczora do domu i nalał sobie kieliszek, nie dotknęło mnie to jak zazwyczaj. Byłam taka uszczęśliwiona moją dopiero co odnalezioną świadomością rzeczywistej tożsamości człowieka — prawdziwej natury mojego męża i w ogóle każdego człowieka.

Parę dni później Jakub zatelefonował z biura. Miał jakieś trudności i poradził mi, aby przeczytał coś z Biblii i z „Nauki i zdrowia z Kluczem do Pięknego Życia”, książki napisanej przez Mary Baker Eddy, która odkryła i zabrała Chrześcijańską Naukę. Następnego dnia Jakub poszedł do praktykującego. Przez cały ten czas wytrwale utrzymywałam moje zrozumienie doskonałego Boga i doskonałego człowieka. Ten dzień pokoił kres pijanostwu Jakuba. Mąż mój nigdy już więcej nie pił. To uzdrowienie zrobiło na nim takie wrażenie, że on także został członkiem Kościoła Chrystusa, Nankowca.

W Chrześcijańskiej Nauce uzdrowienia alkoholizmu mają miejsce ciągle. Statystyki wykazują, że alkoholizm szerzy się coraz bardziej wśród nastolatków. Chrześcijańska Nauka jednak działa wśród młodzieży jako potężny środek zapobiegawczy, bo daje im zrozumienie

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Hope for the alcoholic

I knew that Jim drank before I married him. It had gone on since college. Then he began to drink heavily. He seemed to get worse and worse. In the meantime we had had a darling little girl, and I had become a student of Christian Science.

Desperate, I went to see a Christian Science practitioner. After I poured out my frustration, he looked at me and said gently, "Why, the dear man." That really startled me.

The practitioner went on. "Your husband is actually hungering for God," he said. "People who drink are usually looking for satisfaction. But it can only be found in God."

As I rode the train back home, I realized I had caught a glimpse of something wonderful. I could see clearly that the real, spiritual man of God's creating has no need to drink, no need to escape problems, no need to find approval or fulfillment. What I had to do was to accept and believe only my husband's true identity.

That evening when Jim came home and poured himself a drink, it didn't affect me the way it usually did. I was so happy in my newfound awareness of man's real identity — the true nature of my husband and of everyone else.

A few days later he called me from work. He was having a difficult time, and I found myself encouraging him to read something from the Bible, and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" written by Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science. The next morning he went to see a practitioner. All the while, I clung to my understanding of perfect God and perfect man. That day proved to be the end of the alcoholism. My husband never drank again. This healing so impressed him that he too became a member of a Church of Christ, Scientist.

Healings of alcoholism are taking

place all the time in Christian Science. Although statistics show a rise in the rate of alcoholism among teen-agers, Christian Science is acting as a powerful preventive by giving them an understanding of man's true, spiritual nature, showing them that they already possess every quality of God. They learn that expressing these qualities of love and intelligence is what brings real satisfaction.

Alcoholism stems from the material belief that man is unsatisfied, or unable to cope with life, in constant search for something outside himself for fulfillment. The alcoholic suffers from this mistaken sense of identity.

"God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion . . ." Anyone can grasp this spiritual idea and exercise his God-given dominion over the lie that man, the image of God, divine Spirit, Truth, and Love, can be a slave to matter in any form.

Christ Jesus knew that the remedy for all ills of the flesh is found in the realization of one's individual unity with God. He prayed, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

One who understands his absolute unity with God, the source of all good, happiness, and completeness, finds himself free of the blind search for compensation in matter.

Anyone seeking freedom from the false belief of pleasure or escape in alcoholic addiction can take heart in this statement of Mrs. Eddy's: "God is more to a man than his belief, and the less we acknowledge matter or its laws, the more immortality we possess."

<sup>1</sup>Genesis 1:26; <sup>2</sup>John 17:21; <sup>3</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 425.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Polish. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Polish translation.]

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson  
Publisher's Agent  
4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,  
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. (H)

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## Techniques for getting-up-in-the-morning

One might say that getting up in the morning is not exactly one's forte.

The techniques vary in kind, if not in success.

They all involve a certain element of unkindness. . . . Alarm clocks by your ear that rattle you rigid; alarm clocks afar off that don't stop until you get up and stop them; alarm clocks that are so enthusiastic that their internal vibrations start building up to the morning stren the night before, and never let you get to sleep at the outset; early morning calls from the telephone people — doubly shaming because Another Person is let into your awful secret that you are Not At Your Best First Thing, and because you have to pay for the privilege.

Then there are bantam cockerels. Very effective getter-uppers. I had one who managed to evoke from me all kinds of ghastly demials after only crowing once. When, sadly, this splendid tyrant took itself to (possibly) happier haunting grounds, the sole widowed hen became its surrogate. You've never heard of a bantam hen crowing? Well you have now. And let me assure you that to be vocalized out of bed by a cockerel is humiliating enough; but to be roused by a hen is crushing.

Just now, however, I am away from home, staying with friends,

and a new technique is on trial. I don't quite know what to make of it. No cocks, no clocks — just a very small, very bright-eyed, pip-nosed little girl.

Her name, neatly enough, is Tamsin. She loves waking me up.

Firstly she flicks the bedroom doorknocker back and forth a large number of times. It ricochets through my soft, deep dreams like shot peas. It goes on until Tamsin is satisfied.

Next comes the opening of the door. This can happen several times, in and out and in, until I make it clear that I have noticed.

Then she fetches a large mug of hot orange juice and marches round to the bedside table with it.

"Drink it," she commands.

And when I just shut my eyes, she says, a little louder, "Drink it."

Then she goes to the corner of what, after all, is her room (she's sleeping with her parents for the duration) and picks up a cone of different colored plastic rings on a stick.

She then sits on top of me (funny man: he groans if you sit on him). And like a true artist, undeterred by the lack of encouragement from those present, she proceeds to give me an Advance Examination on How to Play with the Toy.

"Which color is on top?" (very sharp).

"O-oh . . . groan . . . er . . . pink."

"It's yellow."

"Yes . . . yellow."

"What color is biggest?" "Where is it?" "How do they come off?"

"How do they go on again?" "Are they all different?" "Can't you do it?"

"It's easy." "You do it." Solenit-

zen's camp interrogations don't hold a candle to it.

Eventually she climbs down. She places the toy deliberately on the floor. She gives me a good look. Decides I'm beyond all hope. And with an expression of ancient knowing, shrugs her shoulders dramatically, and, long blond hair flying, exits.

I settle back on the pillow with an awful sense of having been deprived of the most rewarding five minutes slumber of the night. Then (since I had asked to be waked) Tamsin's mother plays Jeff (or should it be Mutt?) to Tamsin's Mutt (or should it be Jeff?). She yells from the kitchen: "Your porridge is getting cold."

Well, naturally, I'm up in a trice.

I'm a great believer in warm porridge — and kindness-in-the-morning.

Christopher Andreas

## Daily Bible verse

Judge not, that ye be not judged. Matthew 7:1



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Monday, February 24, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY  
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## Inflation's ebb

Any time now, economists are saying, daylight in the form of gains against inflation should begin to brighten up the otherwise rather dark economic landscape.

For the moment, the statistics stress the price being paid to achieve those gains. Unemployment in the U.S. is over 8.2 percent and heading toward 10 percent. Industrial output fell 6.7 percent in just a two-month period. Washington policymakers are rightly busy with reviving the economy from what is now being called by some a "mini-depression."

Many economists are saying that the current recession, induced largely by a slowing down of money supply growth last year, represents a policy overkill. To curb the inflationary surge of 1973 and 1974, monetary restraint in many countries was applied too long and too hard.

As Business Week quotes economist Richard Cooper of Yale: "Most governments made the mistake of trying to fight an inflation caused by rising oil and food prices with conventional macroeconomic policies. It makes no sense to run our economies at 80 percent of capacity just because of OPEC."

But the countries did decide to trade off higher unemployment for price restraint. In the United States, inflation by the end of 1974 had soared over 14 percent. Thus if the policymakers erred in attacking inflation too long and too hard, they nonetheless had great cause for alarm.

In any event, forecasts for price rises later this year range from an extremely optimistic 2 percent rate by First National City Bank, to a no-improvement 12 percent forecast for the U.S. by the Orga-

nization for Economic Cooperation & Development. The Ford administration's figure of about 7 percent by year-end is about in the middle of the forecast range.

Though some of the economic news in the coming weeks may continue to worsen — particularly about unemployment — the news on prices should be getting better. General Motors' decision to lower list prices on its smaller model cars is one sign that the inflated price structure is beginning to crumble.

Predicting price levels is a very iffy practice. Last year, as in the recession early in the Nixon administration, inflation proved more stubborn than expected against the slump induced in the economy.

So a large measure of caution is called for in assessing how much price moderation will result from the economic slowdown. Heady hopes that inflation may not again return to double-digit rates by the end of the decade could prove dangerous. Basically the Western economies, and most significantly the United States, have not learned to curb their bias toward inflation. This bias is activated through various factors — the Vietnam War until 1969, the dollar devaluations and the Nixon economy priming in 1972, the food and oil factors in 1973 and 1974. But the bias results in a boom-and-bust pattern.

To economies "busted" by the current recession, the inflation news looks good. But this does not mean that Western economies have yet learned to temper monetary, industrial, and energy growth sufficiently to end the inflation-recession cycle, or that inflation will have been licked with any finality.

## What the sentences mean

The main significance of the latest Watergate sentences, reaching to the top echelon of Nixon men, is twofold:

- They further the course of justice in respect to past transgressions.
- They offer a warning against future transgressions.

Thus they add to that sensitizing of the public and the government toward abuse of power which has already had results in reform legislation and Washington attitudes. Surely the object lesson of Watergate contributed not only to concern about misuse of the Central Intelligence Agency but to President Ford's alacrity in responding to it.

As for the extent of the sentences — 2½ to 8 years for Haldeman, Ehrlichman, and Mitchell, 10 months to 3 years for Magruder — they can well be considered "appropriate," as former special prosecutor Jaworski put it. The fact that the convicted men's chief, Mr. Nixon, was pardoned did not exonerate them from any lapses in their own responsibility for obeying the law. Their sentences are heavier than those for Dean, Magruder, and others who eventually cooperated with the prosecutors. They are much lighter than the 20 or 25 years they could have been given. They are less than Liddy's 20 years and the same as Hunt's sentence (though he also was fined \$10,000).

In looking at this spectrum, each

citizen will have to decide for himself on how precisely justice had been done.

Meanwhile, worth pondering are Judge Sirica's "four primary reasons" for criminal sentences: "First, incarceration for the protection of society; second, the matter of punishment; third, the possibility of rehabilitation and the effect of the sentence on the defendants and their families; and fourth, the deterrent effect that the sentence might have on others who may be tempted to commit the same types of crimes for which these defendants now stand convicted."

The judge did not say how he weighed each reason in this case. But it seems safe to say that, as with most white-collar lawbreakers, society does not now need to be physically protected from these men. Their punishment has included an ordeal going beyond whatever prison terms they finally serve. The possibility of their rehabilitation would hardly be enhanced by severer sentences. Yet the present sentences should be sufficient to have the deterrent effect of making a subsequent potential offender think twice.

Think twice — perhaps that will turn out to be one of Watergate's prime messages. With these sentences, Judge Sirica reinforces the whole sad case's valuable effect of establishing the boundaries of what is permissible in government conduct.

## Latin America goes it alone

Latin Americans are going to great lengths these days to assert an economic independence from the United States. The groundwork laid recently by Colombia and Venezuela for formation of a hemisphere consultative grouping on economic issues, excluding the U.S., is evidence of this trend.

There is good reason for this Latin American initiative. For too long, the nations of the hemisphere have depended on Washington in both the political and economic arenas, deferring to the U.S. on many issues affecting their livelihood. Washington's response has often failed to consider their needs and sensitivities.

Moreover, the U.S. has tended to take Latin America for granted — failing often to live up to the good-sounding rhetoric uttered at hemisphere meetings. In recent years, for example, the U.S. has

frequently promised to improve the terms of trade with Latin America. But there has been very little concrete effort by the U.S.

All of this contributes to Latin America's present independent streak. The area's leaders, however, know that the road ahead will not be easy — and they are also realists, aware that in an interdependent world they need the U.S. just as the U.S. needs Latin America.

Unfortunately, Washington has shown few signs of being equally aware of these points. Last year, an independent study commission on U.S.-Latin American relations, chaired by the onetime U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States Sol M. Linowitz, called on Washington to awaken to the need for a new and purposeful Latin American policy. We can do no better than to echo that call.



## Let's think

We've spent the last week on three Midwestern university campuses (with three more forays to come) and can report on currents and counter-currents of change.

As is by now very well known, this is a serious and rather studious campus generation. But it also sees itself as an alienated generation, sharing rather heavily the uncertainties of national and world society.

Dress and hair are a little less aggressive in social protest. Beards are fewer and neater. In an informal count taken on the steps of the Illinois Union this morning, we would say that the wearing of blue jeans by male and female has dropped from 9 out of 10 to 8 out of 10. Big deal!

But everywhere we went on three campuses, students were to be seen buried in their books. At breakfast, at lunch, in every corner of union buildings and libraries, students were deep in study, and it wasn't that exams were just coming up everywhere.

### Fewer jobs, higher costs

Obviously students are worried about jobs, and the steadily rising costs of higher education. Faculties and administrations are worried too about hard-pressed budgets.

The atmosphere everywhere is so very different from the days of student revolt. Few years for that time of riots and trashing, but many deplore the lack of awareness today.

When one comes to Houston and talks to people with conservative leanings (and they abound here), he soon begins to ask himself this question: How will it be possible for a President who evokes such tepid support from those who would predictably be the allies of a relatively conservative President, be able to put through any major program? How, indeed, will this personable and likable President — already under heavy attack from his powerful Democratic critics in Congress — be able to cope with the growing economic crisis?

The mood of skepticism hangs heavy in the air here among the conservative-minded. "I'd call our view of the President and his economic program a tentative one," one businessman volunteered. "That is, we are waiting to see if he has the stuff to get the job done."

In a number of interviews with those who possess conservative sympathies this same theme came through clearly: "He's such a nice man. But can he do the job? Can he really become an effective President?" It is "wait-and-see" time in conservativeland.

While the 600 businessmen who met with the President and his top aides here gave Mr. Ford a respectful and even warm hearing, in private their reactions ran along these lines: Said one: "I'm frightened at the budget deficit. I'm sure we need to stimulate the economy. But to add those billions to the deficit — it will certainly wreck the country."

And another: "He's very candid

## The campuses

By Erwin D. Canham

Instead of concerted action there is isolated alienation, we were assured. Too much self-centeredness.

Many students said that the atmosphere of competition has become fierce and divisive. In this time of women's lib, one very bright girl told of going into a room of men taking the Law School Admission Test and meeting what she felt to be a universal wave of bitter hostility. Others, men and women, confirmed this sense of human alienation.

### Great issues gone

Some of them attributed this feeling to the social situation prevailing in the nation and the world. Certainly the campuses reflect and possibly intensify the weaknesses of society today. There is a sense of leaderlessness, of absence of unifying causes, which produces apathy or withdrawal or frustration.

No great cause now grips students or faculty. There are plenty of local causes, the traditional ones of food and prices, or bureaucracy, a kind of administrative heavy-handedness. Once these perennials were transcended by the great issues of war and peace, a personal vulnerability (as by the draft), or of concern about the environment. Even that urgent issue seems somewhat to have cooled.

But when you look closer at individ-

## 'Nice man' Ford in conservativeland

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Houston and he's honest. But I wonder whether he is smart enough to deal with these very complex economic problems."

Another: "We're not as bad off here as in some other parts of the country. Our unemployment is only about 4½ percent. Oh yes, we're hurting. But not enough for a Republican President to give us this big-spending, big-deficit program. I like some things he's saying. But he's going to spend us into a depression if he isn't careful."

Another: "If he can give us (the oil industry) some incentives and if he works against an end to the oil depletion allowance, I may be able to go along with him. But he is much too liberal for me."

There were more who responded in this same vein, all expressing strong reservations over the deficit-spending elements in the President's program.

From longer, in-depth conversations with Republican politicians (also with a conservative bent), there came this kind of an appraisal of the President:

1. Mr. Ford was viewed as likable, hard-working, sincere, candid and in many ways quite promising.

2. But it was a consensus view that as of now the President was "hurting" Republican prospects for next year by his actions on amnesty, by his selection of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President, and by the "socialist elements" he had brought into his recommendations for the economy.

3. Further, these politicians were of the opinion that if the President was not able to bring about an economic

## Irish hand on Europe's helm

By Jonathan Harsch

Dublin

After a stormy opening, the European Communities' nine heads of government reached a breakthrough agreement last December at the Common Market's Paris summit.

France, West Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Ireland agreed: "... progressively to adopt common positions and put into practice coordinated diplomatic action in all areas of international affairs which affect the interests of the European Community."

The delicate task of implementing this remarkable agreement fell to tiny Ireland, which assumed the presidency of the nine European nations in January for six months.

The Irish foreign minister, Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, who now represents the "nine" internationally, considers Ireland well placed for its crucial role. He says that within Europe, Ireland's lack of previous involvement enables it to provide a detached viewpoint on many issues.

"Internationally," says Dr. Fitzgerald, "our lack of identification with any international power grouping gives us some weight as a disinterested advisor in seeking to formulate or advance a common European position on world problems."

Ireland is also in a special position since it was the only country to join the Common Market on the basis of a national referendum which showed overwhelming (five to one) public support for becoming full European citizens.

The Irish government and voters have considered the value of Common Market membership closely.

Dr. Fitzgerald recently summed up the argument for a united Europe this way: "In the modern world, even the largest European economies are small. Therefore national objectives and even national sovereignty are best protected by merging interests in a larger unit."

The sovereignty issue is particularly important now since the British face a national referendum in June to decide if they will stay in the Common Market. Antismarket spokesmen, including some Cabinet ministers, charge that Common Market membership strips the British Government and British Parliament of vital powers.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson hopes to answer such charges by presenting renegotiated terms of membership to the electorate before the referendum. The other eight countries consider this renegotiation as the referendum largely matters of internal British politics. And so Britain is likely to be given new assurances. These will ensure that Britain will not pay the European Economic Community more than its fair share, economy can afford and that Britain will have a free hand in allocating various EEC agricultural, regional and industrial development subsidies.

The fine print of the new terms will be decided at the next EEC summit to be held in Dublin March 10 and 11. But the basic reasoning behind the progressive merging of European interests has been stated by Dr. Fitzgerald:

"It is largely because of our recognition of the fact that in the modern world the major economic decisions which affect us are outside the control of the individual nation states that we have joined a community large enough for its members to be able to exercise some kind of control over their own affairs instead of remaining at the mercy of outside forces."

Jonathan Harsch is a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor based in Dublin.

## Readers write

### Time and energy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The discussions which take place in the press concerning the energy supply lack perspective in respect to time and priority. Most discussions refer to what looks to the energy scientists as the short term, e.g., the price of gasoline two years from now, etc.

The time scale in which to think in consideration of the energy supply has to be decades. Historically, it takes 25 years for the development to commercial practice of a new source of electricity. This might be speeded up by the application of a massive research effort to some 10 years, but, after that, there is the time needed for the building of new plants for the new energy source in all parts of the country. This is limited by available capital and manpower. It is likely to be 25 years, perhaps 50.

One of the illusions of present discussions concerns the future use of coal. Many countries are said to have "hundreds of years of coal." This estimate involves a misunderstanding: it is based upon the data for the use of coal in the past. Coal is used in technologically advanced countries for the making of electricity and for some metallurgical needs. The energy which comes from coal is some 15 percent of the total energy used. In stating that a country has, e.g., 250 years supply of coal, it is assumed that the pattern will be the same in the future as in the past. But, if the 85 percent of our needs now fueled by natural gas and oil were to become fueled by coal, the use rate of this would increase by some 300 percent. Thus, in the absence of other feedbacks, a 250 years supply would last for less than a century. This neglects the effect of growth of the population, a more or less inevitable result of the large proportion of the world's population now under 15. By 2000, this factor would decrease the life of coal as a sole source of energy by a further three times.

A national, and international, research and development effort needs to be mounted to bring into effect clean, inexhaustible energy sources. There are several of these (solar, wind, eventually maybe fusion, perhaps occasionally tides), but none (with the exception of the massive collection of wind power from floating rotors on the sea), is within one or two decades of practical realization at the pilot-plant level.

J. O'M. Bockris  
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Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.